The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,593.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.
For year in advance delivered in Town	52	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 19th July 1870, at noon.

	July.		August.
Leave Bombay	19	Leave Madras	1
,, Carwar	21	,, Coconada	3
,, Narrakal	23	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Tuticorin	24	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Colombo	25	,, Gopalpore	5
,, Galle	26	Arrive Calcutta	7
,, Negapatam	29		

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 16th July 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.
ASIA	Capt. ——	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	34	13
Leghorn	50	35	15
Genoa	50	35	15
Marseilles	53	38	15-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. Without food
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to
KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To follow the COSPATRICK.)

THE A. 1. Composite clipper Ship DILAWUR, 1306 tons register, James H. Baillie, Commander.

This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per steam ship STIRLING, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th July 1870.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th July, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 20th August.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:
First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free. REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 20th July, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain J. D. Steward, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 18th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 19th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
13th July 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain D. Rennoldson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 18th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
13th July 1870.

FOR CALCUTTA, CALLING AT ALLEPY.

THE ARMENIAN, Captain Matheson, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports. For Freight or passage apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 12th July 1870.

MR. J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HARMONIUMS for Churches and large and small Drawing Rooms, by the celebrated and well known makers TRAYSER of STUTTGART.

These Instruments are made of solid Oakwood, extra French polished, and their durability combined with exquisite sweetness of Tone has been well tested in India for the last 15 years.

Prices moderate.

J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS, large, with double row of Keys, 5 Octaves and 17 Stops, by C. RIETHEIMER of STUTTGART.

J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

Selling at Reduced Cash Prices.

J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN. English and Country made TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS and TOWELS.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED, a consignment of CLARET, in Quarts and Pints, from Th. BICHE LATOUR of BORDEAUX.

AYAPANA.

MOSELLE.

CHAMPAGNE.

J. NEUBERG.

COOKING and HEATING STOVES of various sizes and designs, with all necessary Appurtenances complete.

Sole Agent for the Columbian Stove Works,
J. NEUBERG.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS ARRIVED BY LAST MAIL.

	Rs.	a.
Literary and Social Judgments. By W. R. Grey	3	4
Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Biography	4	12
Researches on Diamagnetism and Magne-Crystallic Action. By John Tyndall	8	12
The Old Forest Ranger. By Major W. Campbell	3	4
Conjugal Love and its Opposite. By E. Swedenborg	2	8
Divine Providence	2	0
Do. Love	1	4
Belgravia.—Vol. 1	4	12
Cornhill Magazine,—Vol. 21	4	12
Cobbett's Advice to Young Men	1	12
Our Great Vassal Empire. By Major E. Bell	2	0
The Asiatic Affinities of the Old Italians. By R. Ellis	3	4
Indian Theism and its relation to Christianity. By S. D. Collet		0
Ch. Paul de Koch—La Petite Lise	2	0
Baldwin on Whist	2	4
Cavendish on do.	2	4
Nystrom's Mechanics, 1870	6	4
Novel—Perfect Treasure	1	12
Pic-Nic Papers. By Charles Dickens	0	10
Memoirs of a Physician.—Vols. 1 and 2. By A. Dumas	1	4
The Book of Wonderful Characters. By H. Wilson and J. Caulfield	4	12
The Life and Epistles of St. Paul	5	12
Life in London. By P. Egan	4	12
The Seven Curses of London	4	12
Essays from the Spectator. By Addison	3	4
The Every-day Book of Modern Literature. By Townsend	4	12
Cousin Jack; a Domestic Story	3	12
The Timber Calculator. By Byramjee Jamsetjee Bhugwagur	1	8

Bombay, 13th July 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXTRA DRY CUVEES—AY MOUSSEAUX.

We call special attention to our Champagnes of THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE of 1862, which are now worked with but a small percentage of liqueur: to their superiority of flavour, bouquet and dryness, our quotations for which are the most liberal offered.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 30. | Pints, Rs. 19-8-0.

FRAGRANT and PURE GERMAN WINES.

Of these, both STILL and SPARKLING, we hold Stocks of the choicest and best, ranging in price from Rs. 23 to Rs. 42.

FRENCH WINES.

PURE unloaded CLARETS, from superior Breakfast to the grand After Dinner Wine, at from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 30.

HAUT SAUTERNES, Quarts, Rs. 22; Pints, 12.

BURGUNDIES, of exquisite aroma and delicious flavor, from Rs. 22 to Rs. 32 per dozen quarts.

Samples of either of the above named, as also of our other Wines, we shall be happy to supply.

We invite comparison with other importations of like kinds.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL MUSIC HALL

WILL BE OPENED AS USUAL ON THE EVENING of SATURDAY, the 16th JULY.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M. Commences at 8-30 P.M.
Admission Re. 1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To declare a Dividend and to determine the amount to be carried to Reserved Fund.
3. To approve the election of Mr. A. J. Macdonald and Mr. R. Valentine Reid as Directors of the Bank.
4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. A. J. Macdonald and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To approve the election of Mr. George Manson and Mr. Rughunath Narayen as Auditors of the Bank.
6. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To sanction the opening of new Branches of the Bank at Ahmedabad and Coompta.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.

All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—A small consignment of Saddlery, &c., consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, and also Pad Saddles for Boys and Girls, Bridles and Martingales of all descriptions, Whips, &c., has just been received ex s. s. PETERSBURG.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

LINDLEY and WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, and MINIATURE PAINTERS,
26, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co. Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

NOTICES.

TOM MANTLE

WILL OPEN A
REFRESHMENT ROOM
AT
No. 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
ON OR ABOUT
THE 20th of JULY 1870,
AND HOPES THAT ALL HIS OLD FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL GIVE HIM
A GOOD RALLY ROUND!

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be HELD at the Club House on FRIDAY, the 29th July 1870.

W. P. WALSHE, Honorary Secretary.

29th June 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 80 per SHARE WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders, at the Company's Office, No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, on or after the 15th July next.

Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from 6th to 15th July next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th July 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, July 19th, 1870, at 4 P.M., to confirm the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, carried unanimously at the Annual General Meeting held at Broach on the 30th ultimo:—

Proposed by James Greave, Esq.,
Seconded by George Cotton, Esq.,

That from the balance of the year's profit, after payment of dividend, the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,27,500, by repayment to each Shareholder on the Company's register this day the sum of Rs. 150 per share, thus reducing the value of each Share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 850."

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 4th July 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

SALE of SERVICEABLE SALT MEAT.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of SERVICEABLE SALT BEEF in Tierces will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, on TUESDAY the 12th and MONDAY the 18th instant at 2 P.M.

Terms—Cash, and the lots to be cleared away forthwith.

The Meat will be sold in small lots to meet the convenience of the purchasers.

HENRY VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 5th July 1870.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of HENRY JOSEPH HERSCHEL GRIESBACH, late of Dorundah, Chota Nagpore, in the East Indies, Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's 10th Madras Native Infantry, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PETER PEARSON, of Bombay, Gentleman, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Henry Joseph Herschel Griesbach are required to send in their Claims against his Estate to the said Peter Pearson, at the Office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., of Bombay, or to the undersigned, as his Solicitors, within one month, and that the said Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Henry Joseph Herschel Griesbach without reference to any Claims not sent in by that date.

HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

JAMES RANKEN and JAMES GEORGE SMITH, Liquidators of the said Company, } Petitioners.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, of Counsel for the said Petitioners, and upon reading the petition of the said Petitioners duly declared upon this the twenty-third day of June 1870, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the First day of September 1870 as the day, on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their Debts or Claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved; and this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue Advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company, on or before the said First day of September 1870, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the said Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said First day of September 1870, and warning them that in default of their complying with such Advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

Seal.
G. H. FARRAN,
The 29th day of June 1870.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors, of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the Petitioners on or before the 1st day of September next, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said 1st day of September; and Notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 30th day of June 1870.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self and Co-Liquidators, } Liquidators.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

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NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

RHEUMATISM

may be quickly relieved by wearing
SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8	0
Socks	per pair	,, 3	0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	,, 1	8

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) 12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY and POONA.

THOMSON and COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

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Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON and Co.

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Ready in a few days.
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Now on Sale.
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Sixth edition, Rs. 14.

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THEOBALD'S ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
1834 to 1867, 5 vols. Rs. 60.

⁂ General List of Indian and English Law Books to be had on application.

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A second hand Copy, nearly new Rs. 55

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CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands
A Tropical Sun without blistering,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.

Caution;—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

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PAYNE and COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

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N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
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45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

⁂ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

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Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
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Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

Credit.		Cash.
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1858	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
23 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

Credit.		Cash.
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

Credit.		Cash.
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0*	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
38 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

Credit.		Cash.
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6	per dozen	Quarts.
,, 4	,,	Pints.
,, 12	,,	Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps,	at Rs. 15	per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green ,,	,, 19	,,
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow ,,	,, 24	,,

LEGGATT & Co.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21	per dozen.
Ditto two Stars	24	,,
Ditto three Stars	29	,,
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21	,,
Ditto two Stars	24	,,
Ditto three Stars	29	,,
Lelegard's Champagne	30	,,
Stewart's Portwine	20	,,
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	14-8	,,
John Beggs' Whiskey	Rs. 17	per Jar of 2 Gallons.

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

25th June 1870. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE and SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

			Rs.	a.
Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs. 8	0
Do	,,	qts	,, 9	0
Do (old)	,,	qts	,, 10	8
Do do	,,	pts	,, 6	0
St. Estephé Medoc (recommended)	,,	qts	,, 12	0
Do ditto	,,	pts	,, 7	0
St. Julien do	,,	qts	,, 13	0
Do do	,,	pts	,, 7	8
High Wines from			Rs. 14 to 30	0
Sherries from			,, 16 to 24	0

BRANDY.

			Rs.	a.
Hennessy's 3 Stars * * *	per doz.		Rs. 30	0
Do 2 do * *	,,		,, 24	0
Do 1 do *	,,		,, 21	0
Martell's	,,		,, 23	0

CHAMPAGNE.

			Rs.	a.
Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	,,	qts	,, 30	0
Do do do	,,	pts	,, 16	0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	,,	pts	,, 16	0
Whisky (Irish)	,,	pts	,, 15	0
Maraschino	,,	pts	,, 8	0

BEER.

			Rs.	a.
Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs. 6	0
Do do do	,,	pts	,, 4	0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	,,	qts	,, 5	0
Do do do	,,	pts	,, 3	4

PORTER.

			Rs.	a.
Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs. 5	0
Do do	,,	pts	,, 3	4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	,,	qts	,, 15	0
Do do	,,	pts	,, 8	4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

WANTED.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in a Private Family for ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN in a House facing BACK BAY. For further particulars apply to Z, Office of this paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL and WILLATS,
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BENZODYNE

is a newly-discovered principle residing in Gum Benzoin, which possesses a peculiar mechanical power of sheathing the organs of the chest and bowels with a protective matter, thus putting a sudden stop to all wasting diseases.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION,

CURED with a certainty never before known, by PRICE'S BENZODYNE.

CAUTION.—POPULAR ERROR!

PRICE'S BENZODYNE has nothing whatever to do with Petroleum Spirit, improperly call Benzoline, but is a delightful cordial medicine relieving pain instantly.—Prepared by Mr. PRICE, Consulting Chemist, 2, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, London, and sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per bottle.

NOTICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS IN INDIA.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to call the attention of the Public to their large stock of PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS, lately augmented by fresh arrivals.

S. & Co. will during the Monsoon make considerable reductions on their Catalogue Prices, for Cash Transactions, so as to clear out the present stock, to make room for next season's consignments.

All instruments sold by S. & Co. are guaranteed to stand the climate of India. A large variety of other Musical Instruments always on hand.

PIANOFORTE SALOONS,
2 and 3 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—We have received instructions from the shippers to clear out the remainder of a consignment of HENRI KLASEREI'S celebrated WINES and BRANDIES at a reduced rate to make room for fresh shipment to arrive via SUEZ CANAL.

We guarantee all to be pure and unadulterated and the first expression of the best Grapes.

The following are the reduced rates for cash with order:—

FINE FLAVOURED BORDEAUX WINES.

CLARET.

Excellent quality mellowed character. White Capsule per dozen Rs. 11 0

ST. JULIEN 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full Bouquet. Black Capsule per dozen Rs. 16 0

MARGAUX 1865.

A choice expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended. Blue Capsule per dozen Rs. 20 0

SHERRIES.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine. White Capsule per doz. Rs. 18 0

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating Tonic Wine. Black Capsule per dozen Rs. 22 0

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double voyaged and of remarkably fine quality. Blue Capsule per dozen Rs. 26

BRANDIES.

KLASEREI'S FINE COGNAC	Rs. 20	0
—— RUBY BROWN BRANDY	,, 20	0
—— "IN VINO VERITAS" BRANDY	,, 20	0
—— VIEUX COGNAC	,, 30	0

Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for many years has gradually imparted to the VIEUX COGNAC a tone and character which render it in every respect a Superb Brandy. For an invalid or for any highly organized palate, demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy stands unequalled.

HENRI KLASEREI'S FLASK, BRANDY convenient for Travellers, each Flask is warranted to contain the twelfth part of an Imperial Gallon.

Case containing 24 Flasks Rs. 22 0

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

THE DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE,

OR
DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS,

For the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, CARBONATED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c., &c.,

The IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is less than three annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of about six annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

THE IMPROVED
DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE

is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private Individuals an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated MINERAL WATERS can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the Improved GAZOGENE, of the Six Soda Water Bottle Size, with two boxes of Powders, each box containing twelve charges, Twenty Rupees. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders
Twelve White-papered Powders
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders
} All enclosed in one hermetically sealed Tin Box.

Rs. Two per Box, or Rs. 20 per dozen Boxes. Net Cash.

N.B. The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

For Cash only!

Parties wishing to have a Monthly or Quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders, can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

An illustrated descriptive Pamphlet sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c.	Rs.
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½)	106
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	100
The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c.	84
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	64
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia from	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	18
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE Cash price	20

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Cases ever invented."

	Rs.
TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	20
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	13
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	8

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	630
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	185
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	395
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
37,096	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	130
6,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	2,030
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800 nl.
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	780
800	150	150	...	Broach Mills	200
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	150 p.s	Great Eastern	1,465
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	745
800	2,500	all	80 p.a	Oriental	1,440 ex.d.
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,460

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,705
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	180
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,100
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	310

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	820
250	3,300	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	540
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,300
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
200	500	all	93½ do.	Do. New	550
500	1,980	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	2,200
150	9,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
150	1,500	...	...		
300	2,000	1,800	...	Franji Cowasji Press	1,020
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,330
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,075
2,000	400	350	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	360
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	7,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	850

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	870
4,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	2,000	300	...	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	390 ex.d.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	70	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	16
5	3½		Do. China	6¾
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
			East India Bank's	22
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	700
	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	15
	5,000	2,550	...	Bombay Sh.	500
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	36

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅜
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	114½
Five percent	106¾
Four percent	97¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106⅞
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112½
Do. Do. Market Rate	112½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10 5
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290.
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.—9TH JULY 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—
4 per cents, at Rs. 97-6 or 2-10 discount, and small sums at Rs. 2 to 4 annas higher.
4½ per cents, at Rs. 105-10.
5 per cents, of 1856-57, at Rs. 106-12 and 106-14.
5½ per cents, some heavy amounts during the week.
6 per cent. Municipal Debentures of 1864, at Rs. 107-8.
In shares—
Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,495.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 130 each.
—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 14.

Kelso, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Bolaram.
Moore, Captain, Acting Pension Paymaster, on duty, from Tanna.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 14.

Baddeley, Lieutenant, Artillery, on leave, to Aurungabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolans & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 8s. 9d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 8 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Snipe (s)	Robinson	Bussorah, June 19.

The ship Clementine, Messock, to Zanzibar, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Martaban, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Fez Robany, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Chrysolite, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.
Steamer Atalanta, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
9	Geraldine Paget	Dulse	Glasgow, April 1
	Robert Mackenzie	Morris	Liverpool, March 14
	Bertram Rigby	Rutter	Liverpool, March 18
	Serampore	Cawsey	Liverpool, March 31
	Olinda	Abram	Liverpool, May 22
	Indien	Peyron	Pondicherry, July 1
	Nepaul	Battistine	Bourbon, May 18
10	Menzies	Brown	Point de Galle, June 25

DEPARTURE.

July.			
9	Sikh	......	......

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours :—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Wednesday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ....10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers........ 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, July 20, August 3, 17, and 31, September 14 and 28, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on July 20 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, August 3 and 31, September 28, October 27, November 24, and December 22.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on July 16, 30; August 13, 27; September 10, 26; October 10, 24; November 7, 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on July 23; August 6, 20; September 3, 17; October 3, 17, 31; November 14, 28; December 12, 26.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chali-gaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.	......	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.		5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail will be received except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CAYZER—July 14th, at Beach Road, Upper Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Charles W. Cayzer, Esq., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS—July 7th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Henry Roberts, Doveton College, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1870.

WE hear that two of the new additional members appointed to the Legislative Council are, as we stated, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. G. M. Stewart. We are glad to learn that Government, on reflection, will re-appoint the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy for another term of two years—a tribute to his intelligence and independence which he well deserves. The official additional member, we believe, will be Mr. Havelock. We regret to hear that Government has not appointed Mr. Ormiston to the Council; and we regret it because his appointment to that post would so clearly tend to serve their best interests as a Government. Considering the great importance of Harbour Management and Harbour Works it would be prudent to have in the Council one who is to bear such a large share of the responsibility. As the matter stands the Government runs the risk of being overborne by the Public Works Department, and the public will be apt to regard that contingency as a misfortune both for the Government and the Port of Bombay. It will make no difference to Mr. Ormiston, but it will make a vast difference to the Government, whether he is in the Legislative Council or not. We tender these remarks out of no consideration whatever for Mr. Ormiston, but solely in the interest of the public, which has a right to all that it can get from him as a public servant.

THE members of the Indian services have, over and over again, been stigmatised as a discontented lot by the English public. Supremely ignorant, (and in nine cases out of ten regarding that ignorance as bliss,) very few at home think of patiently investigating any cause of complaint, but are too prone to accept an assurance from those in power that everything is as it should be; and there, provided no call be made on the public purse, the matter ends. Formerly before the amalgamation, very few of these complaints existed, and such as did were promptly met by men well qualified to settle them, and who, as a rule, were anxious that strict justice should be meted out. This is not so now. The change in the Government of India has brought party interest into play, the game now is not so much to dispense justice as to serve party interests. More than once, lately, we have been told that So and So, high in office, wished to be—well we will say just,—but home interest forced him to do quite the reverse. The existence of this feeling is far too well known to need farther mention at our hands, but what we wish to point out is, that this said feeling is making itself felt more and more. Not only does it number amongst its disciples Governors and Commanders-in-Chief, but the same despotic sway asserted, yea, and wielded with effect by our rulers in England over their direct subordinates in India, is gradually being used with dire results by the latter on those more immediately under them. Arbitrary patronage, in the face of all precedent, practice, and decency is frequently backed up now-a-days, provided that similar support may be looked for when occasion requires. It is useless attempting to shut our eyes to the fact, that influence, of the description we have described above, does exist, but we wish it to be clearly understood that the information on which we have grounded the charge has not been furnished by any of the departments concerned. Late incidents in Madras, and who knows that they may not occur in Bombay, have rendered it advisable to make this clear. In a late *Government Gazette*, amongst the educational appointments, appeared that of one Govind Wittul Kurkurjee to be Inspector for Khandeish. Now, of Kurkurjee himself we only know that he was sent to England, where he received a first class education, at the expense of a high Civil official in this Presidency, and that he has been placed by H. E. in a responsible situation, but under what circumstances? The intimation in the *Government Gazette* was the first notice that the Director of Public Instruction received of the appointment; nay more, he had formerly, on two separate occasions, doubtless with good reason, declined to entertain the proposal of the appointment of this man. Consequently, not only has the wrong been committed of appointing an official in the department without the assent of the responsible chief, but a positive slur has been cast upon his administration by the fact of his having previously made a positive protest against any such appointment. Mr. Peile was, we take it, the best, at all events the most responsible judge of any appointment in his own department, but as he was never an assenting party to it, his responsibility ceases. Mr. Kurkurjee may possibly be a good man for the post, but the knowledge of the fact, which he doubtless possesses, that his present chief was averse to his appointment can hardly tend to engender that cordiality so necessary for the good of the department.

Again, it is only a month or two ago that a young Survey officer of but two or three years, service, was put in to act as "Superintendent of Revenue Survey for the Native States of Guzerat," in defiance of Colonel Francis's recommendation of two or three other far senior Survey officers. This system of ignoring heads of departments, and their recommendations, cannot go on for ever. Sooner or later a smash must come. Men will not accept these responsible posts if their recommendations on points so intimately connected with the interior economy of their charges are not only not asked for, but neglected when given. They will pause before they run the chance of becoming nonentities with no power whatever, and the probability of having their protests unheeded; and the efficiency of the service will suffer thereby. By these arbitrary proceedings, moreover, seeds of discontent are sown broadcast amongst the members of the department: for with what zeal can they work if they know that all recommendations by their chief, to whom alone they are responsible, are overlooked, that the patronage of wished-for appointments is in hands other than his, and that such patronage will be bestowed not with reference to fitness, zeal, or seniority, but simply on the "take-care-of-Dowb" principle. If Government wish to secure good, zealous, and willing servants, they must convince all that they intend to mete out strict impartial justice; on the other hand, if favouritism is to rule the day, the sooner it is known the better, for fewer will be led into the trap, and forced to spend the best years of their lives in the uphill fight of Interest versus Worth.

THE advocates of the dead and buried Cotton Frauds Act are unwilling that the revered defunct should rest in peace. They have exhumed the poor thing, they exhibit it as a scarecrow, and make it jabber out that had it been allowed to exist in full vigour it would have prevented the Aurora frauds. "It would be *unkind* to press the point," says one of the resurrectionists, "but it is probable that many merchants who now groan over the dread of 'false packing' consignment of 'pickings' and redrafts on over-valued and falsely classed 'Oomrawuttee' or 'Dhollera,' are ready to wish they had not won the victory over the Cotton Bill—a victory mainly due to the peremptory clamour raised against it by the very classes on whom will fall the brunt of the losses caused by the fraudulent and irregular shipments of which we now hear too much. Whatever faults the much-abused Cotton Bill had, its provisions as regards the presses would have struck at the roots of the worst practices now disclosed, while the regulations it proposed would have supplied that link for which bankers and shipping firms are now so anxiously grouping." Whatever the many merchants may wish, we do not suppose they are so foolish as to imagine that the Cotton Bill would help them. Why not, instead of holding up this bill as a great preventive of immoral and illegal practices, tell us how the bill would have acted. Are merchants suffering from fraudulent and irregular shipments, or from a fraudulent and irregular dealing with shipping documents, with which the Cotton Bill has no more to do than the man in the moon. How would the provisions regarding the presses prevent a captain from signing a lying bill of lading, or a speculator from raising the wind on goods not shipped at all? Surely there was nothing in the provisions regarding the presses enforcing on press owners the duty of seeing the pressed cotton safely on board ship? The only *possible* effect that the bill could have had on the cotton trade would have been to prevent rubbish from being *sold* as good cotton. What has that to do with its being shipped? How would the bill have prevented a captain from going off with a nominally full cargo and scuttling or burning his ship at sea? The resurrection-man says it would be "unkind" to press the point. It might be be unkind to himself, but the real unkindness to the public lies in his refraining not from pressing but from proving the point. Who would not implore the Government to revive the poor old bill if it were certain that its clauses would make us all refrain from doing wrong. However it is the dull season, and we will charitably imagine that the bill has been dug up again in order to provide us with very meagre but still welcome amusement.

WE are under the disagreeable necessity of following the example of the persons who write to *The Times* to say they are not the Mr. Smith brought before the Police Magistrate for stealing a watch in the Strand. We have to say that the Editor of this journal is *not* the owner of "Bracken" entered for a race at Poona, nor of any racehorse; and that he has *not* any concern in any race in India or elsewhere. We have authority to state that the owner of "Bracken," in selecting what is called a "racing name," unhappily selected that of the Editor of this journal, not knowing that there was any one, much less only one, person in the Presidency having an occupancy right to that name. As he has caused the unfortunate owner of the name considerable inconvenience, it is suggested that he might, not improperly, substitute another "racing name" for that one he has chosen.

ACCORDING to the Poona paper, Major-General the Hon'ble A. H. Gordon, C.B., accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Captain Hume, was to leave Poona yesterday for Bombay, for the purpose of proceeding to England.

MR. GEORGE CAMPBELL, late Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has, in common with Dr. Ball, the senior member for the University of Dublin, and others, been selected for the bestowal of the degree of D. C. L. at the Oxford Commemoration.

THE Bill "to enable the Government of India to exempt goods from customs duties" has already become an Act. It received the assent of the Governor General on the 5th inst. So also with the other two bills, one to enable the directors of the Bank of Bengal to act by a quorum, and the other to correct two clerical errors in the Court Fees Act of 1870.

IN continuation of his report on the coal at Korba, in Bilaspur, Mr. W. T. Blanford has written a Note lately on the extension of the coal rocks to the eastwards and north-eastwards. It is published in the "Gazette of India." All these papers bear out the promise of a very large area and amount of fairly good fuel in the country referred to, which will at some future time prove most valuable.

AT a meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council at Simla on the 5th inst. Sir R. Temple moved that the Bill to enable the Government of India to exempt goods from Customs duties be passed, further that the Bill to enable the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to act by a quorum be passed, and Mr. Cockerell moved that the Bill to correct two clerical errors in the Court Fees Act be passed. These motions were agreed to. The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Coinage and the Mint. He said that this bill formed part of the scheme for consolidating the statutory law of British India. It would replace three ill-drawn Regulations and two Acts, and would, in addition to the provisions therein contained, authorize the destruction of light-weight, called-in, and counterfeit coin. If leave were given to introduce the bill, it would be carefully settled in consultation with the Financial Department. Leave was granted. The Council adjourned to the 19th July.

INDIAN appeals to the Privy Council have been attracting some attention lately. Their number has accumulated to such an extent as to demand a great enlargement of the judicial machinery. We see there is a proposal also to exclude certain cases from appeal. The Standing Counsel to the India Office—Mr. Forsyth—addressed the Duke of Argyll as follows on the 6th December last :—

> There is a class of appeals which come over from India leading to a great deal of useless and expensive litigation, and in which, I think, some change ought to be made. I allude to questions of disputed boundary, where the only questions is, what are the proper boundaries of the disputed lands. They are generally accompanied by native Indian maps which are hopelessly unintelligible. In almost all these cases the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council upholds the decree of the Court appealed from, as it is reasonable to suppose they would. What I venture to suggest is, that in all such cases where no question of title is involved, the right of appeal to the Queen in Council should be taken away, and the High Court of the Presidency should appoint a surveyor of engineer with or without a barrister, as the case may require, to go to the spot and make a survey map and report, and upon receiving these the High Court should *finally* decide the case. For this purpose, I think, it would be necessary to pass a short Imperial Act, as the Indian Government could not of itself pass an Act taking away a right of appeal which is given by Act of Parliament. This Imperial Act might empower the Indian Government to pass the requisite Act and take away the right of appeal. I believe that if your Grace were to consult the members of the Judicial Committee, they would be found to be in favour of my proposal.

The Secretary of State has forwarded this to the Government of India, remarking—

> I am inclined to doubt the propriety of exempting any one class of cases from liability to appeal, for all the arguments which may be urged against the expediency of deciding questions of boundary or disputed evidence by a Court of Appeal in this country may be frequently applicable, with equal force, to other appeals in cases where a conflict of testimony occurs. But the whole question is worthy of consideration, whether it be not desirable to limit all appeals from India to questions of law only. Where the local tribunals are well constituted, it is obvious that decisions on matters of fact, with the advantages of oral evidence and confrontation of the witnesses, can be much matter made on the spot than by any Court of Appeal at a distance. It is probable that the time has arrived in India when the local courts may be trusted, as juries are in this country, to dispose finally of all controverted facts. If, on investigation, your Lordship in Council should think that this principle can be acted on, it would be necessary to alter your procedure in Courts of Appeal, so as to enable those tribunals when dissatisfied with a decision on the facts, instead of reversing the judgment, as at present, to remit the case for a new trial before the same or some other court in the locality. When you have obtained the information required, I desire that it may be carefully considered by your Excellency's Government, and transmitted to me, with the opinion of your Lordship in Council, both on the specific and on the general question, as a foundation for legislation in Parliament.

In accordance with the request of the Duke of Argyll the Supreme Government has referred to the local Governments and Administrations for their views on the subject. The Judges of the Calcutta High Court also have been consulted. It is not only on Mr. Forsyth's suggestions, but on the general question whether it be not desirable to limit all appeals from India to questions of law only, that their opinions are to be given.

THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT IN THE RED SEA.

AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE FRENCH.

THE company of French traders who quite recently purchased and occupied a strip of land on the Arabian Coast near Babel Mandel are not it appears to be allowed to build their fort and mount their guns without interruption, as will be seen from the interesting correspondence which has been placed before the public by Government. On 24th June Sir Edward Russell, Political Resident at Aden, wrote as follows to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay :—

SIR,—I have the honor to report that the Officer Commanding at Perim informs me that Pasha Suleine Beg had arrived at Sheik Said, Babel Mandeb, from Hodeida, bringing a force of almost 400 men with him, and that the Beg had ordered the French company there to stop building; that the Pasha is about to erect a fort near the well of good water at Sheik Said, and also that the French traders were building a fort and had brought eight guns for it and that six more were coming.

I communicated these reports to the French Consul at Aden. I have the honour to forward a copy of my letter and his reply.

I have made no reply to the French Consul and have expressed no opinion. I do not think there is any likelihood of the French company at Sheik Said being attacked, or seriously annoyed.—I have, &c.,

E. L. RUSSELL, Political Resident.

The following is Sir Edward Russell's letter to the French Consul :—

ADEN, 22nd June.

SIR,—I have to inform you it has been reported to me that a force has been sent from Hodeida by the Turks to Sheik Said, Babel Mandeb, to prevent the occupation of the ground purchased there by a French company. It is further reported that forts are being erected there. I shall of course inform the Indian Government of this, and I take the opportunity of letting you know.—I have, &c.,

E. L. RUSSELL, Political Resident.

In reply to the above the French Consul wrote :

To General Sir EDWARD RUSSELL, Political Resident at Aden.

CONSULAR AGENCY, ADEN, 23rd June.

SIR,—I have had the honor of receiving your secret communication No. 674, dated the 22nd instant.

I have been aware, since the 20th, of the grave events which are taking place at Sheik Said, and I have telegraphed accordingly to the Government of H. M. the Emperor. I am, notwithstanding, very much obliged to you, for confirming the intelligence I possessed by your official memorandum.

Energetic measures will be taken to secure the rights of our countrymen to a territory which has always been independent, and never subject to the Sublime Porte, nor even to the first Sovereign Caliph of Arabia.

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the protest I am now addressing to H. E. the Governor of Hodeida, which will be despatched to him with a translation in Turkish and Arabic.

I think I have no reason to apprehend any danger to the lives of the French subjects at Sheik Said, though they are surrounded by Turkish soldiers and Bedouins. The flag of France covers and protects them. Your Excellency might however insure them the co operation of the garrison of Perim, should they need it, until the arrival of French troops, not against the Turks, who would not dare to take such action in the matter, but against the Bedouins, who, according to the secret information I possess, will be employed to drive our people into the sea.—I have, &c.,

GUISMAIN.

To His Excellency the Pasha, Governor of Hodeida.

FRENCH CONSULAR AGENCY, ADEN, 22rd June.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have just received official communication of the serious events which are taking place at Babel Mandeb.

The territory of Sheik Said, now become French property, stands with reference to the Sublime Porte on exactly the same footing as did Aden and Perim before they were occupied by the English.

Nothing can justify the attitude which your Excellency has deemed fit to assume towards it, and the presence there of Turkish troops cannot be tolerated. I protest against this intervention, and henceforth make your Excellency personally responsible for any serious consequences which may result to the French subjects who occupy Sheik Said and have established themselves there.

I bring to your knowledge at the same time that I have reported the matter by telegram, to the Government of H. M. the Emperor.

If necessary, energetic measures will be taken to secure to the French company C. and A. Bazin Rabaud freres and Von de Brouch, the rights which they have regularly and legally acquired.

In conclusion, this affair will not in the slightest manner affect the good understanding which exists between France and Turkey, for it will be proved that your Excellency has not the power which you claim to exercise, and that H. M. the Sultan will not be able to prevent the flag of France from being freely hoisted on a territory, which, no more than Aden and Perim, ever formed a portion of his Empire.—I have, &c.

GUISMAIN, French Consul.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

DISSATISFACTION ON THE PART OF FRANCE.

REFUSAL OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA TO RECEIVE THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

PARIS, 14TH JULY, NOON.

France is not satisfied with the renunciation of the Prince of Hohenzollern already announced, and has asked a guarantee from Prussia never to consent should the Prince resume his candidature hereafter.

The King of Prussia has declined to receive again Count Benedetti (French Ambassador at the Court of Berlin) and has sent word through an Aide-de-Camp that he has no further communication to make.

The reported dissensions in the Cabinet are denied.

THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.

FLORENCE, 14TH JULY.

The Œcumenical Council has voted the Infallibility of the Pope by 450 against 88 votes.

LONDON, 14TH JULY.

The death of Lord Chief Justice Giffard is announced.

By British Indian Cable.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, 13TH JULY, 3-50 P.M.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day, Count de Grammont stated that the Spanish Ambassador had officially declared yesterday that Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern had renounced his candidature for the Spanish throne. The French negotiations with Prussia, which never had any other object than to secure his renunciation, were not yet terminated, and it would therefore be impossible to discuss them or submit them to the Chamber to-day. A general account of the negotiations, and the Government reply to certain interpellations, would be made on Friday.

LONDON, 13TH JULY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firmer.

Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

Exchange on India 1s. 11d.

The Homeward Bombay mail of the 22nd June reached Suez on the 9th July.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 14TH JULY, 6-45 A.M.

The Candia sailed for Suez at midnight without the Australian mails. Apprehensions are now beginning to be entertained regarding the safety of the Malta.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

NEWS OF THE STEAMER MALTA.

GALLE, 14TH JULY, 4-10 P.M.

Arrived steamer Avoca from Australia.

Mail steamer Malta broke down at King George's Sound.

The South Australian Government has entered into agreement with Captain Noel Osborn to construct line of telegraph from Port Augusta to Port Darwin in (on) condition company land cable at latter port.

Business during the month very quiet.
Coffee market inactive.
Sugar dull.
Metals little enquiry.
Rice market dull.
Patna quoted at £22-10 to £23.

BOMBAY.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" has unhappily not thought fit to send us his name.

THE S. S. SNIPE, 394 tons, Captain J. Robinson, arrived yesterday from Bussorah with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

MR. BALAJEE YESHWANT GATNE has been granted a sunud authorising him to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Ahmednuggur district.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a man was accidentally injured at the Viegas Patent Slip Company by the falling of a piece of iron on him. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of the office of Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday the Chief Magistrate sentenced Louis Rodrigues, a cook, to receive ten stripes, for stealing a currency note for Rs. 50 belonging to Mr. John High, of the Telegraph Department.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION.—Another of the men who were injured by the explosion of a boiler in Duncan Road, died at his house yesterday, his friends having removed him from the Jamsetjee Hospital. Thus of the nine who received injuries, five have died.

THE stations named below are to receive their medical supplies from the Bombay Presidency, and will be allotted to depôts as follows :—*Mhow Depôt*—Indore, Khull, Maunpore and Sirdarpore. *Bombay Depôt*—Aboo, Erinpoorah, Khairwarrah and Oodeypore.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of Silver in the Mint on the morning of the 4th July 1870, Rs. 77,02,852; add, Silver received during the week Rs. 32,016; total, Rs. 77,34,868; deduct, New Coin paid during the week Rs. 3,998; balance Rs. 77,30,870.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Eugene Delatouche as Acting Consul-General for His Majesty the King of Italy, at Calcutta, during the absence of Monsieur F. Lamouroux.

STEALING POSTAL STAMPS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, Tookaram Suckia, a peon in the employ of the P. and O. Company, was charged with stealing one anna stamps of the value of five rupees, belonging to the company. Taking the whole circumstances of the case into consideration, the Magistrate sentenced the man to a day's imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 95th (The Derbyshire) Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

Quadrille	Les Amazones Volontaires	Arban
Overture	Don Juan	Mozart
Valse	Stella Colas	Von Maanen
Selection	Indra	Flotow
Galop	Forward	Kühner

PARSEE DELEGATES.—Two vacancies having occurred in the posts of Delegates of the Chief Parsee Matrimonial Court at Bombay, by the resignation of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and the departure from Bombay of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Government have, in the usual manner, asked the resident Parsee Justices of the Peace to name two gentlemen, who in their opinion would be fit persons for the office. It is desirable that English-speaking gentlemen should be nominated to the post.

WITH reference to the notifications by the Government of India, ... the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information that the introduction of the bicolor stamps into this presidency has not entirely superseded the use of the old impressed stamps, but that they can still be sold to the public for the purposes of Act XVIII. of 1869 until further order. Treasury and district officers in charge of stamps should use every exertion to dispose of the stock of these impressed stamps which are still in the district treasuries.—*Government Gazette.*

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 490. Of these 283 were Hindoos, of whom 199 were males; 43 Musulmans, 19 being males; 140 Parsees, 53 being males; 8 Christians, 4 being males, and 16 of other castes, of whom 10 were males. With regard to ages there were 102 under ten years of age, 89 under twenty, 237 between twenty and forty, 40 between forty and sixty, and 22 upwards of sixty. Out of the 490 patients treated, 241 were cured, 181 absented, 2 died, and 66 are remaining under treatment.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—At a sitting of the Court of Petty Sessions yesterday before Mr. Connon the chief magistrate, Mr. J. E. C. Pryce, and Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, the case of Elleybux Rajoo and Dawood Mana was again called for hearing. The prisoners were charged with having in their possession a greater quantity of opium than one-quarter of a Surat seer. Mr. Peile, public prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw defended the accused. The Court convicted the accused persons, and fined them double the value of the opium and double duty. The opium was ordered to be confiscated. In default of effects, each of the prisoners is to suffer a month's rigorous imprisonment. The value of the opium was to be ascertained by the Commissioner of Customs, who was to be requested to sell the opium by auction, and to report to the Court the amount realized.

THE Government of India have ruled that the first charge to be paid from cantonment funds is that for bazaar and station conservancy and the establishments necessary to that end; and the second, that for the establishment and maintenance of lock hospitals; and that until these have been met, no expenditure whatever, tending merely to the pleasure or convenience of the inhabitants of cantonment, should be allowed. When the cantonment fund is incapable of defraying charges for conservancy and lock hospitals, wholly or in part, a bill for the amount which the fund may be unable to meet should be presented to the circle paymaster supported by a certificate, issued by order of the cantonment committee, and countersigned by the president, to the effect that the cantonment fund is, or, in the event of delay in preferring the charge, was not in a position to defray it when it became payable.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

A NATIVE MAN IN WOMAN'S ATTIRE.—A seat for half an hour occasionally in Mr. Connon's Court is time well spent, for the different characters which pass before the magistrate in rapid succession cannot fail to be highly interesting, and often import into the proceedings an amusing element. Yesterday a person was brought before the magistrate and charged with stealing some handfuls of cotton—a person whose name appeared to be that of a man, but whose appearance gave rise to some doubts as to sex. The man, for man it appears he is, was dressed in the usual boddice of the native woman, and displayed the native woman's love of ornament in the gold broidery of the boddice and three or four silver wristlets. The features were of a decidedly masculine cast, though that as we all know is by no means uncommon amongst native women of the lower orders; but an incipient moustache and a coarse voice seemed further to belie the pretensions of the costume. All doubt was set at rest by the interpreter to the Court, who in the course of his long experience had come to know the thief, and in spite of his embellishments now recognised him and said he had been two or three times flogged by His Worship's orders. His Worship ordered the prisoner's acquaintance with the rattan to be again renewed by the infliction of eight stripes.

MRS. BUXTON and her Company made their début at the Assembly Rooms (Poona) on the evening of Tuesday last, under the patronage of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, K. C. B., and G. C. S. I. The house, we are glad to say, was crowded to excess. The pieces selected for the occasion were the elegant Comedietta by Charles Dance, Esq., entitled "Delicate ground, or Paris in 1793." The *Dramatis Personæ* in this piece consisted of Mr. Richardson (Citizen Sangfroid), Mr. F. H. Pollock (Alphonse), Mrs. H. Richardson (Pauline). The board has never witnessed such a successful piece. "Pauline" took the audience by surprise, and was loudly applauded. Messrs. Richardson and Pollock also made themselves popular on the stage, and both played their parts to the satisfaction of the audience. Mrs. Buxton in her ballad (Robin Redbreast) sang to perfection, and was loudly applauded. The evening's entertainment concluded with the laughable and screaming farce of "Le Chalet, or Why don't she marry?" This piece kept the house in roars of laughter. On the whole the performance was, we are glad to state, a perfect success.—*Poona Observer.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths, registered during the week ending Tuesday, 12th July, was 242, being 15 more than in the preceding week, 73 less than the total of the week ending 13th July 1869, and 95 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 56 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total reported birth in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	2
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	10	3
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	1
Market	75,402	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	11	6
Mandwee	41,152	...	3	...	2	6	4	...	18	3
Chuckla	41,442	1	5	...	3	6	...	...	18	...
Oomburkharee	63,020	3	9	...	...	4	9	...	36	10
Dongree	60,259	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	8	9
Dhobeetalao	71,795	1	2	...	3	...	2	...	10	...
Phunusware	22,529	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	1	2	...	2	2	2	...	13	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	8	...	1	3	...	1	17	5
Koombarwara	23,085	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	10
Khetwaree	29,177	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	8	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	7	...
Chaoputee	6,184	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	5	1
Tarwaree	9,462	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kamatheepoora	81,675	2	7	...	4	5	7	...	29	1
Parel	7,002	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	7	...
Seoree	5,042	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Seo	12,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahim	19,459	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
Worlee	10,211	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	16	...
Bombay	816,562	13	58	1	23	33	53	6	242	56
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		13	144	6	29	51	42	7	337	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dige. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (inc. dis. not specified here.)	Total Reported Births exc. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	11	...
Brahmin	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	4	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...
Hindoo of other Caste	7	23	...	15	13	18	2	91	25
Hindoo out-caste	2	2	...	1	3	4	...	16	2
Mussulman	3	26	...	8	13	20	4	90	16
Parsee	...	1	...	1	1	4	...	15	5
Jew	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Native-Christian	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	5
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
European	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	13	58	1	23	33	53	6	242	56
Corresponding week 1869	8	92	9	44	76	44	8	315	70

PERJURY IN THE HIGH COURT.

AT the Fort Police Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Connon, a Hindoo named Nuthoo Rag hoonath laid the following information :—"I know one Luxamon Sabajee *alias* Babajee Pendookar. He laid an information before the Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay, on Monday the 14th February last charging me with defamation in my having said that he was a convict. In the information Babajee stated on solemn affirmation that he never had been a convict in the Rutnaghiri jail or in any other jail; and that his surname is not Pendookar, but Kamat. The Senior Magistrate thereupon committed me on the 23rd February for trial at the Criminal Sessions on a charge of defamation. In the course of my trial before the Criminal Sessions, which took place on the 12th inst., on the charge of defamation, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, he, the said Babajee, again repeated that he never had been a convict in the Rutnaghiri jail or in any other jail, and that his surname was not Pendookar, but Kamat. I say that these statements are false and untrue; and that Babajee knowingly and deliberately made them. I say that his surname is Pendookar, and not Kamat; and that he had been a convict. I therefore charge him with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law." The Magistrate, on the above information, granted a summons. The prisoner was yesterday brought in Court and was charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. A few witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned for further enquiry. Mr. Atmaram Jugganath conducted the prosecution.

FORT POLICE COURT.—14TH JULY.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

THEFTS.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing a quantity of cotton, and being an old offender, was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Another Hindoo was charged with a similar offence, and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFT.—A Hindoo was charged with theft in a building used as a human dwelling, of sundry articles of the value of Rs. 50, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—14TH JULY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

TRESPASS.—Dorabjee Dosabhoy was charged with trespassing on the premises of Merwanjee P. Taback, without satisfactory excuse, and was find ten rupees, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

SHIPMENT OF ADULTERATED COTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent, "P. W.," writing in your paper a few days ago, suggests that the practice of keeping Customs officers on board ships taking in export cargo, followed in Calcutta, should be adopted in Bombay as a safeguard against adulterated cotton being shipped. In support of his suggestion he has, however, failed to show what is very essential, viz., the advantage that Government would derive by adopting such a measure, although merchants and others may do so; for as a rule, except in the case of country trovers, by which I mean those trading to China, Mauritius and a few other dutiable ports, and these are a very small moiety of the whole,—the cargoes of ships leaving this port, for instance those bound home, more than three-fourths consist of cotton which, it being free, the Customs does not derive the slightest advantage from, the 3 annas. per bale collected at the Custom House being credited to the Cotton Fraud Fund. So I fail to see how Government, who, as every one else, like to gain something in return for their trouble, can be expected to undertake that by which—consequent on the addition that would be necessary to the staff of Preventive officers to carry out the undertaking—they would lose a good deal and gain nothing, unless it be the thanks of the mercantile community, but in these days something more substantial is required. When "P. W." made his suggestion, he must, I think, have been unaware of what I'm now going to inform him, that, unlike Bombay, the exports home from Calcutta, with a few trifling exceptions, are dutiable, and hence the object there of keeping Customs officers on board ships outward bound.—I am, &c.,

J. T.

Colaba, 14th July.

AHMEDNUGGUR RACES.

ENTRANCES TO 12TH JULY.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Mr. William's	b a h...	Rainbow.
Mr. Framjee's	g a h...	Jehangeer late Seprochaun.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c...	Shamshad.
Mr. Probyn's	g a h...	Elphinstone.
Mr. Lamb's	b a h...	Ratcatcher.
Captain Napier's	g a h...	Abd-el-Kader.
Mr. Hogg's	b a c...	Dubious.

CRICKET AT POONA.

A MATCH was played at Poona between D Battery 6th Brigade R. A. and H Company the Royal Fusiliers on Thursday, the 7th July, and resulted in favour of the R. A.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Green, b b Sharpe	4	Green, b b Sharpe	0
Chitty, b b Lee	5	Dickett, b b Lee	3
Ashley, b b Lee	0	Chitty, b b Lee	9
R. Wilson, c b Sharpe	2	Wilson, c b Lee	5
G. Wilson, b b Lee	23	Ashley, c b Wynn	23
Brown, b b Lee	36	Buchanan, run out	4
Hobson, c b Wynn	6	Brown, b b Sharpe	12
Norriss, c b Hutchinson	0	Norriss, c b Laws	7
Bunfoot, run out	0	Wilson, D., not out	7
Dickett, not out	2	Hobson, stumped out Hollinghead	2
Buchanan, c b Hollinghead	1	Bunfoot, b b Lee	1
Byes	2	Byes	1
Wides	9	Wides	5
Legs Byes	4	Leg Byes	5
Total	99	Total	8

ROYAL FUSILIERS.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Green, b b Green	9	Laws, b b Chitty	11
Laws, b b Green	6	Hutchinson, b b Chitty	16
Hollinghead, c b Green	21	Green, b b Brown	2
Wynn, c b Norriss	2	Hollinghead, b b Chitty	0
Sharp, b b Chitty	13	Wynn, b b Brown	4
Poole, b b Chitty	6	Sharpe, c b Norriss	0
Irish, b b Green	0	Poole, b b Brown	8
Bennett, b b Chitty	10	Bennett, b b Brown	8
Lewis, run out	3	Lee, b b Chitty	0
Lee, b b Green	1	Irish, not out	1
Hutchinson, not out	3	Lewis, b b Brown	4
Byes	2	Byes	5
Wides	0	Wides	0
Leg Byes	0	Leg Byes	2
Total	76	Total	61

—*Poona Observer.*

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 30TH JUNE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

CHARGE OF RASH NAVIGATION.

THE QUEEN VS. VEERA NARRUN.

IN April last the accused was charged before Mr. E. D. Sharkey, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, with navigating his vessel so rashly as to endanger human life. It appears that a collision took place between the dawk boat and some other vessel, of which the accused was supposed to be in charge.

Veera Bhana said—I am a sailor, and an inhabitant of Gogo. About three months ago, at 11 P.M., I set sail from Bhugwa Dandi with the post. Besides me there were Sema Essa and seven or eight other sailors in the boat. When we were about ten miles on the far side of Perim, we met Allana Mussa's vessel. I do not know who was in the vessel. It was about 2 A.M., and dark. I saw it about forty paces off, and called out to the persons in it to steer either on one side or the other. They did not hear or make any attempt to turn the boat. The head of the vessel struck the hinder part of our boat opposite the awning. The anchor of the vessel came over my boat and struck me in the leg, breaking the bone of the left leg. No one else was hurt but me. None of the persons in the other boat tried to disengage their boat from ours. The boats remained entangled for about an hour, as when they separated the wind drove them together again. We were going against the wind, the others with it. There was not very much, only enough to fill the sails. The men in the other vessel remained inside and did not come near me. There was one man in front, but I do not know who he was. I asked at the time whose the vessel was, and some one replied Allana Mussa's. A board on one side of the vessel was broken, an iron bar for supporting the awning, and an iron prop used for the same purpose were also broken. I can identify the vessel, having seen it before in Gogo. I do not know who is the manager of the vessel. This was the only vessel we met. I did not make a complaint against the accused. It was made from subsequent enquiries. I know the accused from his living in Gogo. I do not know how many teeth the anchor had. I only saw one vessel.

Mr. Sharkey, in giving decision in the case, said—From the evidence for the prosecution, it appeared that a collision took place between the dawk boat and some other vessel on the night in question. The complainant and witnesses state it to have been the "Allana Mussa," but only one of them pointed out any distinctive mark by which he recognised it. On examining the vessel this mark appears not to exist. According to the evidence the night was dark, and only one man was seen on board. Complainant says that he asked him the name of the vessel, and that he replied the "Allana Mussa." It is stated by some of the witnesses that they heard the question put, but did not hear any answer to it. The custom's carkoon is unable to mention the exact time at which the accused's vessel left Gogo. It appears that three other vessels set out in the same direction as accused's that same evening. The witnesses for the defence state that they sailed in the accused's vessel to Bombay about the time the collision is said to have taken place. They deny having met any vessel the night they left Gogo, and consequently the fact of the collision. The Court being of opinion that the identity of the "Allana Mussa" with the vessel which came into collision with the dawk boat is not satisfactorily proved, acquits the accused. (Criminal Procedure Code, 272.)

Mr. Borrodaile, the magistrate at Ahmedabad, was of opinion that Mr. Sharkey had no jurisdiction to try the case. He therefore submitted the proceedings for the orders of the High Court, expressing an opinion that the offence charged having been committed neither on a river, canal, nor inland navigation, but in the open gulf of Cambay, was not within the jurisdiction of the full-power magistrate.

The High Court was of opinion that the accused person having been acquitted, no order was necessary.

CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES REVERSED.

THE QUEEN VS. PANDYA PEET MHATRA AND OTHERS.

IN May last the prisoners in this case were tried before the Second-class Subordinate Magistrate of Penn, in the Colaba district, for assault; and one of them was fined Rs. 15, or, in default, to suffer five days' imprisonment; another was fined five rupees, or, in default, to suffer three days' imprisonment, while two of them were acquitted and discharged. Mr. Duff, the magistrate of the district, submitted the case for the orders of the High Court, under section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code, remarking that the proceedings appeared to him to be illegal, for the case was tried by the Subordinate Magistrate of Penn on a reference from another second-class magistrate who received the complaint. Under section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, no one but the magistrate of the district has power to refer complaints for trial. The sentence in the case of one of the two accused, who were convicted, had been reversed on appeal on its merits.

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, reversed the convictions and sentences, and directed the fines, if paid, to be refunded.

THE QUEEN VS. BAPOO DHURMA PATEL AND TWO OTHERS.

The prisoners in this case were charged in May last before the First-class Subordinate Magistrate of Wada with voluntarily fouling the water of a reservoir, in having entered a large tank for the purpose of catching fish. They were convicted and fined one rupee each, or, in default, to be imprisoned for seven days. Mr. Sheppard, the magistrate of Tanna, in referring the case for the orders of the High Court, remarked :—The accused, it will be perceived, were charged on information laid by a police peon, with voluntarily fouling the water of a reservoir in having entered a large tank in the town of Wada, for the purpose of catching fish therein, and convicted by the First-class Subordinate Magistrate of Wada. The Full-power Magistrate, who has drawn my attention to the case, observes—"The tank at Wada is large, shallow, and full of weeds. The water is only used for cattle; people do not drink it, cattle and carts are washed there, and villagers wash their clothes, &c. in it without let or hindrance." I cannot suppose that the water has been rendered less fit for the purposes abovenamed by the act of the accused in catching a few fish. The offence appears to me to be one against Brahminical prejudices rather than against the law which the First-class Subordinate Magistrate was bound to administer.

The High Court in disposing of the reference, reversed the order of the Subordinate Magistrate and directed that the fines, if paid, be refunded.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—14TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 11th July, 4-58 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 52 hours 18 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th July, 10-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 16 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 13th July, 3-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 25 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th July, 11-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 49 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 13th to 9 P.M. of the 14th July is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	0	52	0	1
,,	Calcutta	13	15	0	54
,,	Madras	2	30	0	19
,,	Galle	4	39	1	31

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 14th July, 3 P.M.—Mail steamer Avoca, from Australia, anchored.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 14th July, 3 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 11th July, 3-11 P.M.; via Turkey, 12th July, 5-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 13th July, 6-54 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line interrupted.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 14th July, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 76, rainfall 1 inch 13 cents.

CARWAR, 14th July, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·81, rainfall 2 inches.

CANNANORE, 14th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29·860, rainfall 2 inches 47 cents.

TUTICORIN, 14th July, 10-10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 92, barometer 29·80.

MANGALORE, 14th July, 12 P.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 79.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30TH JUNE.)

AHMEDABAD.—In the Ahmedabad Collectorate the weather was hot during the fortnight under report. Bajree, pulses of kinds, and the rice plants were good, but required rain. The public health was good and cattle were free from disease.

COLABA.—From the report of the Colaba Collectorate we see that the fall of rain was seasonable and sufficient. Transplanting of rice was in progress, and the crops were doing well. The state of public health was good. The Mamlutdar of Mhar, however, reported that small-pox prevailed in the town of Mhar.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 14.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. H. White, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Railway Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following appointments are made:—

Major W. Hicks, Staff Corps, officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, vice Captain Wardrop, whose tenure of office expired on the 7th July.

Captain and Brevet Major G. F. Beville, Staff Corps, to officiate as Brigade Major during the absence on furlough of Major Plomer.

Sub-Conductor J. Hickey, of the Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Infantry.—Majors Robert Bard, Staff Corps, Cadre 10th N. I., and Arthur Palmer Davis, Staff Corps, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, Major (Captain in Staff Corps) Francis James Thomas Ross, Cadre 16th N. I., Majors George Julius Melliss, Staff Corps, Cadre 8th N. I., and Robert Baigrie, Staff Corps, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, to have the position of Lieutenant-Colonel; and Major Horace Kendal Bushe, Cadre 15th N. I., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 8th February 1870, in succession to Montgomery, promoted to Major General.

Cadre 10th Regiment N. I.—Captain Patrick Wilson Bannerman, Staff Corps, to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, Edward Herbert Noyes to have the position of Captain, from the 8th February 1870, in succession to Bard, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd European Regiment.—Captain and Brevet Major William Atherson Park to be Major from the 8th February 1870, vice Davis, promoted and removed.

Cadre 16th Regiment N. I.—Captain John Whaley Watson, Staff Corps, to have the position of Major from the 8th February 1870, vice Ross, promoted and removed.

Cadre 8th Regiment N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, William Dickinson, C.S.I., to have the position of Major; and Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, Henry Charles Morse to have the position of Captain, from the 8th February 1870, in succession to Milliss, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd European Regiment.—Captain Frederic Clench Donne, 109th Foot, to have the position of Major, from the 8th February 1870, vice Baigrie, promoted and removed.

Cadre 15th Regiment N. I.—Captain Julius Barras, Staff Corps, to have the position of Major from the 8th February 1870, vice Bushe, promoted.

Cadre 18th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, William Henry Wilson to have the position of Captain from the 23rd April 1870, vice Jones, deceased.

Cadre 28th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, Charles Alexander Cuningham, to have the position of Captain from the 23rd May 1870, vice Reinecker, retired.

General List, Infantry.—Lieutenant John Beck to be Captain from the 8th February 1870, vice Park, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, promoted.

Lieutenant John Isaac Tinling to be Captain from the 8th February 1870, vice Watson, Cadre 16th N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Alexander Richard Taylor McRae to be Captain from the 8th February 1870, vice Donne, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, promoted.

Lieutenant Edward Robert Reay to be Captain from the 8th February 1870, vice Barras, Cadre 15th N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Edward Hemsted, 109th Foot, to have the position of Captain from the 17th March 1870, vice Woodhouse, General List, resigned.

Lieutenant Charles Hay, Staff Corps, to have the position of Captain from the 3rd April 1870, vice Brown, Cadre 20th N. I., deceased.

The following acting promotion in the Ordnance Department is made:—

Magazine Serjeant Maurice Hanley to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 23rd June 1870, vice Gould, deceased.

The following temporary appointment was made under date the 19th February 1870:—

Lieutenant J. P. E. Jervoise, 3rd Hussars, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

Captain A. J. Wake, R.A., Inspector of Small Arms Ammunition Factory, was directed on the 9th April 1870 to assume charge of the Powder Works and Cap Factory, in addition to his own duties, and as a temporary arrangement.

Ensign W. G. W. Macbay, 1st Battalion 8th Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

In G. O. No. 474-A, dated 2nd July 1870, appointing Major T. S. Warden, Staff Corps, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of Division, after the words "otherwise employed," add "or until further orders."

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azum Hunmunt Sheorao, fourth class Mamlutdar of Kurujgee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Dharwar District.

Lieutenant G. R. B. Drummond, Acting Superintendent of Police, Kaira, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Kaira District.

Rao Saheb Jugunnath Dayabhai, Subordinate Judge of Rajapoor, assumed charge of his duties on the 2nd instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the notification in the Revenue Department, dated the 8th December, appointing Mr. S. W. Tyndall to act as first class Deputy Collector, vice Captain W. A. Gillespie, proceeded to Europe on sick certificate, Captain C. F. Boulton is appointed to act as first class Deputy Collector, vice Captain W. A. Gillespie, from the 16th March 1870, the date on which Mr. W. Foxton, B.A., reverted to his appointment as first class Deputy Collector.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, Collector of Bombay, and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, from 1st August.

Mr. C. R. Ovans, C.S., to act as Collector of Bombay, and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, during the absence of Mr. Arbuthnot.

Mr. A. Taylor, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Southern Division, having returned to the Presidency on the 24th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 10th November last, and subsequently extended one month by the Secretary of State, is cancelled.

Mr. R. S. Pelly, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, is allowed preparatory leave for one month, on medical certificate, to enable him to appear before a medical committee in Bombay.

In consequence of the return from leave of Mr. A. Taylor, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Southern Division, and of the absence on sick leave of Messrs. A. G. Maury, and E. Pratt, second and third class Assistant Commissioners of Customs, Salt, and Opium, and the transfer of Mr. Cameron, third class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, to the Police Department, the following arrangements are made:—

Mr. T. M. Major, third class, to continue to act for Mr. Maury as second class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. W. H. Payne, fourth class, to act for Mr. Major as third class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. R. J. DaSilva to act for Mr. Payne as fourth class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. G. B. Spring, fourth class, to act for Mr. Pratt as third class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. W. E. Young to act for Mr. Spring as fourth class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. T. Cotgrave, fourth class, to act for Mr. Cameron as third class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. Shapoorjee Jamasjee Bhownuggry, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to act for Mr. Cotgrave as fourth class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. Madhowrao Oanoba to act for Mr. Shapoorjee Jamasjee as Extra Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shamrao Juggonath is appointed to the charge of the Bhewndy Charitable Dispensary, vice Mr. Pandoorung Gopall, resigned.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. P. Down, Bombay Civil Service, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate, and the permission granted to him to return to India has been cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to their duty—Covenanted: Mr. R. B. Worthington, on 4th June, viâ Southampton. Uncovenanted: Mr. H. A. Churchill, C. B., Political Agent at Zanzibar, on expiration of leave. Mr. A. Taylor, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Southern Division, on 5th June, viâ Marseilles.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain F. Smith, R.E., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Lower Narra, from Lieutenant J. D. Cruickshank, R.E., on the afternoon of the 18th June 1870.

(*Irrigation Branch.*)

Mr. Playford Reynolds, Assistant Engineer, passed an examination in the Marathi language on the 30th June 1870, according to the test prescribed in the Public Works Code.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., has been appointed to act as Principal of the Elphinstone College, until further orders.

Mr. H. S. Bellairs, M.A., is confirmed as Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The substantive appointment of Captain Robinson as Superintendent of Marine is to date from the 16th April 1868, the day subsequent to the demise of the late Captain Young, C.B.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 13th July, 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Regiment Sind Horse—Lieutenant J. A. Grattan, Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd squadron subaltern on probation.

22nd Regiment N. I.—Lieut. Col W. S. Hewett, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

26th Regiment N. I.—Ensign W. H. Lyster, 44th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern on probation.

Lieutenant W. E. Simpson, wing subaltern and officiating Adjutant 28th Regiment N. I., performed the duties of wing officer from 19th December 1869 to 1st January 1870, and those of Quarter Master from 29th January to 12th February 1870, in addition to his own, during the absence on duty of Captains Nimmo and Moray.

With reference to G. G. O. No. — of the 11th instant, Major W. Hick, Brigade Major, is posted to the Belgaum District, and Major G. F. Beville, officiating Brigade Major, to Deesa.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant T. H. Darton, No. 2 Battery 6th Brigade, from 8th July to 6th August 1870, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon C. S. Close, 18th Brigade, from 1st June 1870 to 31st July 1870, in extension in England, on medical certificate.

Captains C. S. Walker and G. V. C. Napier from 14th April to 13th June 1870, on private affairs.

General List.—Lieutenant S. S. Dalmahoy, 7th N. I., to the Sea Coast from 7th July to 6th August 1870, on medical certificate in extension.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, July 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon M. E. Murphy, M.D., of the Madras Medical Department, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Bassein during the absence on medical certificate of Dr. A. C. Nisbet, or until further orders.

Mr. W. T. Blanford, Deputy Superintendent Geological Survey, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence.

Assistant Surgeon M. E. Murphy, M.D., of the Madras Medical Department, to officiate as Superintendent of the Bassein Jail during the absence on medical certificate of Dr. A. C. Nisbet, or until further orders.

Mr. B. H. Davidson, officiating Superintendent of the Rangoon Central Jail, has obtained two years' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate with effect from the 7th ultimo.

Mr. J. W. Olive, Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, to officiate as Superintendent of the Rangoon Central Jail during the absence of Mr. Davidson, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the portion of the Notification of this department, No. 132M., dated 27th May 1870, in which Lieutenant R. J. H. Wyllie, 1st Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Regiment of the Central India Horse, was appointed to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer during the absence of Captain J. Miller, or until further orders, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant Wyllie will officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer in addition to his other duties.

Mr. E. Christian, officiating Superintendent of Police in the Bangalore District, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr. E. Hewetson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Police in the Bangalore District during Mr. Christian's absence, or until further orders.

Captain J. W. Ridgeway and Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, passed with credit, on the 17th and 19th November 1869, the examination in Indian History, Political Economy, Jurisprudence, International Law and Indian Treaties, as prescribed in the notification in this department, No. 1484, dated 5th December 1864.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that the rules contained in the notification of this department, No. 1814 of 14th March 1870, are applicable to the cases of Military Officers in civil employ who exceed subsidiary or preparatory leave prefixed to furlough.

Mr. E. Gay, M.A., Deputy Comptroller of General Accounts, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgeon T. P. Wright, of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Surgeon Joseph Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., of the Medical Department, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major, from the 29th June 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Punjab Frontier Force.—5th Punjab Infantry.—Ensign G. Gaisford, 1st Wing Subaltern 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, on probation, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern on probation during the period Captain W. F. S. Perry may officiate as Wing Officer 4th Sikh Infantry, or until further orders.

The above cancels G. G. O. No. 559 of the 27th May 1870, appointing Ensign Gaisford to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Promotions.

Lieutenant Benjamin Hill Russell, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 5th June 1870, in the room of Captain H. H. Stansfeld, cadre of the late 6th European Regiment, promoted.

Lieutenant John Andrias Davidson Gordon, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 10th June 1870, in the room of Captain J. Thompson, Staff Corps, (late 34th Native Infantry,) deceased.

Alterations of Rank.

Captain (Lieutenant in Staff Corps) C. E. Hunter, General List, Infantry, from 9th May 1870, in the room of Captain H. P. Evans, 104th Foot (late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers), deceased.

Captain James Agnew McNeale, General List, Infantry, from 26th May 1870, in the room of Captain (Lieutenant in Staff Corps) C. E. Hunter, whose rank has been altered.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Raneegunge Company.—Ensign E. W. Hart, to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant C. F. Aburrow, transferred to the Howrah Company. Mr. Walter Taylor, to be Ensign, vice Ensign E. W. Hart, promoted. The appointment of the above officers is subject to their passing an examination in drill.

Lieutenant Lachlan Foster Jameson, of the 7th Hussars, doing duty officer, Stud Department, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 27th May 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant G. Lamb, 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance, to officiate as 2nd class Commissary of Ordnance from date of sailing from Bombay of Captain C. Hunter, viz., 6th May 1870, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain E. Tierney.

2nd Captain S. Cargill to continue to officiate as 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance during the absence on furlough to Europe of 2nd Captain N. D. Garrett.

Lieutenant E. H. H. Collen officiated as 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance up to the 1st June 1870—the date of his appointment to the Military Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. H. Browne, of Her Majesty's 7th Foot, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd grade and posted to Central India.

Major A. Francis, M. S. C., Executive Engineer 1st grade, Central India, is allowed one month's preparatory leave with effect from the 11th June 1870.

Captain G. Baillie, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Southern Division, Agra and Bombay Road, assumed charge also of the Mhow Division of Public Works from Major Francis on the 10th June 1870.

The services of Captain A. Nicols, Her Majesty's 5th Foot, temporarily employed on survey duties in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Mr. T. Blissett, a Superintendent of the 3rd grade, is granted eighteen months leave to Europe on medical certificate, also preparatory leave on full pay for one month from the 7th June 1870.

The services of Captain A. Nicols, of the 5th Foot, temporarily employed as an Assistant Engineer on survey duties in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Ordnance Commissariat Department.—Captain J. Stewart, 2nd class Commissary of Ordnance, to officiate as 1st class Commissary of Ordnance from 12th April 1870, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Russell, appointed Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

2nd Captain F. V. Eyre, 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance, to officiate as 2nd class Commissary of Ordnance from 12th April 1870, vice Captain Stewart.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 4th July 1870.

BURIAL GROUNDS IN CANTONMENTS.

In submitting applications for burial grounds in Cantonments, the proceedings of Committees must invariably afford the following information, namely:—

I. That the amount of soil available is sufficient.

II. That the drainage of the locality is good, and that the graves will not in any way be likely to affect the purity of any source of water supply.

III. The depth of water from the surface of the ground

A FENIAN BILL POSTER.—The following is a bill-poster printed and circulated in Chicago:—"To arms! to arms! Fenians and Irishmen; now or never. One hundred able-bodied men wanted, to join the 14th Regiment Irish Republican Army; to leave in four days. Apply in Brady's Block, Room No. 4, to Captain M. Frazier."

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS.—The "Albert" Gold Medal, instituted for "distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce," has this year been awarded to M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, "for services rendered to arts, manufactures, and commerce by the realization of the Suez Canal."

SOME abandoned ruffian at home has been counterfeiting the Nawab Nazim, under the title of Nawab of Moorshedabad, to the disgust of His Highness' private secretary and the *Court Circular*. The most humiliating part of the imposition was the stern fact that the British populace applauded him just as heartily as they did the original.

ORIENTAL MUNIFICENCE.—On Friday evening M. de Kontski, the famous Russian violinist, and his daughter Wanda, the pianist, had the honour of playing before the Sultan. His Majesty was so delighted with the instrumentation of both artistes that he conferred the decoration of the Medjidie on the father, and added the substantial donation of 10,000f. for the evening's entertainment.—*Levant Herald*, June 1.

OFFICIAL LETTERS.

SIMLA, THE 30TH JUNE 1870.

WHEREVER there are two routes available for transmission of official correspondence between any two Indian Post Offices, *i. e.*, one by mail steamer and the other by inland post, it should be borne in mind that, ordinarily, unless the despatches are marked for transmission by the mail steamers, they will be liable to be sent by the inland post. The despatching office should, however, use its discretion in marking them; inasmuch as the Indian Post Office department having to pay over to the London Post Office the sea postage on covers sent by British mail steamers, an actual extra charge is involved in sending letters by that route. When letters are so marked, the steam postage should be pre-paid.

BENGALEE BABOOS AND ENGLISH LADIES.

FROM a friend in London, evidently one of the Chunder Sen party, the *Indian Mirror* has a letter from which the following is an extract:—"I think I can venture to say that the people here are entirely different from their brothers in India; at least I find them to be two different races, and often seriously think as to whether there is anything in the climate or atmosphere of our country that so peculiarly changes the disposition of the people of England. Have you yet received any amount of unassumed kind treatment from an Englishman in India? Here they are peculiarly kind. The other day having had to find a certain place, I asked a person in one of the streets of London if I could find out that place in the street in which I was. He said 'no,' but added that the place I was looking for, was not far. I came out of that street and went about half a mile, when I found the very same person running after me. I was really surprized when he told me that he had to apologize for having misled me, and that he found the place in question after going a little way up the street from which he sent me out. So kind the genuine English people are to us. In India you are often haughtily pushed away by railway guards; here those officials always address us Please, Sir,' and show us every attention possible. In India, English ladies shun you, considering you barbarous; here they court our society, and spare nothing to please us. The other day we were present at a pic-nic party, and we five Indians drew all the attention of the ladies. Some of them stuck May flowers to our button holes, others offered us refreshments."

The writer, remarks the *Bombay Guardian*, would err if he judged of the *bonhomie* of Englishmen in England, by their notice of Asiatics. There is a charm of novelty, and strangeness that awakens their interest in favour of the latter. But let him notice how the Englishman in Regent Street treats the Englishman with whom he is not acquainted.

THE AGAUS.

[DR. BLANC'S "FROM METEMMA TO DAMOT."]

WE cross the Kiltee and enter the land of the Agaus; one tribe, it is said, originally with the Agaus of Lasta. Did they at one time possess themselves of Central Abyssinia, and limit their conquest by the Lasta Mountains and the Gojam chain? Were they, as some assert, the Autochthons, inhabitants of the land, driven and scattered east and west by the Amhara? No record of the past, no deed of the present day can bear out that theory. Not they, the brave hardy mountaineers of Lasta; the bold horsemen of Agau Meder; never has Amhara lance driven out of their father's land the gallant Agaus. They are conquerors, not a conquered race! Like other Galla hordes, they came some day from Central Africa: one section of the tribe settled on the lovely plateaux, watered by countless streams—a land of milk and honey; others of a more adventurous spirit pushed further on, and took possession of a mountainous district, better fitted for a war-loving clan. I like the Agaus; I like their fair handsome faces, their long silky hair, their well-knit forms, their daring, their courage, and, above all, feel grateful for their kind genial welcome, such as only a brave race can give!

Agau Meder—more favoured by nature, more prosperous even than Wandigê and Atchefer, a land of horse as well as cattle—was also more fortunate, and never fell under Theodore's displeasure. He was too cunning to attempt to plunder a land protected by such a valiant race.

BANGALORE RACES.—1870.

ENTRANCES 1ST APRIL.

TRIAL STAKES.

Mr. Faithful ns. ...	... b. cape g...	Trout.
Mr. Faithful's ...	... b. aus. m...	Maude.
Col. Wilkieson's ...	... bk. aus. m...	Formosa.
Mr. Merry's ...	... br. aus. m ...	Blue Belle, drn.
,, ,, ...	... b. aus. h...	Fair Play, drn.
Mr. Maunsell ns...	... ch. aus. h...	Ivanhoe.
Mr. Henry Graham's	... rn. aus. g...	Warrior.
Mr. Bullen's ...	... br. aus. g...	Hunting Horn.
Mr. Shaw's ...	... br. aus. f...	Zenobia.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH'S CUP.

Ali Asker's ...	... g. a. h.	... Hajee.
,, ,, ...	... b. a. h.	... Indian Warrior.
,, ,, ...	... b. a. h.	... Child of the Island.
H. H. The Rajah of Vizianagram's ...	... b. a. h.	... Copenhagen.
Mr. Brigg's ...	... g. a. h.	... Ringbone.
Mr. Merry's ...	... g. a. h.	... Selim, drn.
,, ,, ...	... b. a. h.	... Bismarck, drn.
Mr. Beaver's ...	... b. a. c.	... Southern Cross.
Capt. Local's ...	... g. a. h.	... Diamond.
Mr. Faithful's ...	... g. a. h.	... Janissary.
Mr. Sheardale's ...	... ch. a. h.	... Paragon.
,, ,, ...	... g. a. h.	... Saladin.

MAIDEN GALLOWAY PLATE.

Mr. Walford's ...	... g. a. c.	... Nutmeg.
Capt. Herbert's ...	... b. a. g.	... Mameluke.
Ali Asker's ...	... br. a g.	... Starlight.
,, ,, ...	... g. a. g.	... Quicksilver.

BANGALORE CUP.

Mr. Bullen's ...	... b. aus. g.	. Hunting Horn.
Mr. Maunsell ns ...	... ch. aus h.	. Ivanhoe.
Mr. Drummond's...	... b. aus. m.	. Last Chance.
Mr. Kettle's ...	... br. aus. m..	Hilda.
Mr. Merry's ...	... br. aus. m..	Blue Belle, drn.
,, ,, ...	... br. aus. h...	Fair Play, drn.
Col Wilkieson's ...	... bk. aus. m..	Formosa.
Mr. Faithful ns ...	... bk. aus. g..	Snowdrop.
,, ,, ns ...	... br. aus. m..	Jessie.
,, ,, ns ...	... b. cape g.	. Trout.
Mr. Faithful's ...	... b. aus. g.	. Deceiver.
Mr. Sheardale's ...	... b. aus. g.	. Chieftain.
,, ,, ...	... br. aus. g.	. Alarm.

MYSORE STAKES.

Captain Local's ...	... g. aus. g.	Stockman.
Mr. Henry Graham's	... rn. aus. g.	Warrior.
Mr. Shaw's... ...	... b. aus. f.	Zenobia.

ARAB PLATE.

Ali Asker's... ...	... g. a. h.	Grand Master.
,, ,, ...	... g. a. h.	Hajee.
H. H. the Rajah of Vizianagram's ...	... b. a. h.	Copenhagen.
Mr. Turner's ...	... b. a. h.	Surgeon Major.
Mr. Merry's ...	... g. a. h.	Selim, drn.
,, ,, ...	... b. a. h.	Bismarck, drn.
Mr. Beaver's ...	... b. a. c.	Southern Cross.
Captain Local's ...	... g. a. h.	Diamond.

ENTRANCES 1ST MAY.

TRIAL STAKES.

Mr. Wilson's ...	... g. aus. m.	Fleur de Lys.
Mr. Sheardale's ...	... b. aus. h.	Chieftain.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH'S CUP.

Mr. Clifton's ...	... ch. a. h...	Seringapatam.
Hadji Ahmed's ...	... b. a. h. ...	Arabia.
,, ,, ...	... ig. a. h. ...	Sunbeam.
Mr. Nursing Rao's	... g. a. h. ...	Gem.
,, ,,	... ch. a h. ...	Ruby.

BANGALORE CLUB.

Mr. Miller's ...	... br. aus. f. .	Norah.
Mr. Reynold's ...	... b. aus. g....	Sinbad.
Mr. Clifton's ...	... b. aus. f. ...	Allegra.

ARAB PLATE.

Mr. Sheardale's ...	... ch. a. h. ...	Paragon.
Hadji Ahmed's ...	... ch. a. h. ...	Shere Ali.
Mr. Nursing Rao's	... b a. h. ...	Emerald.

BANGALORE HANDICAP.

			st.	lbs.
Mr. Maunsell ns	... ch. aus. h.	Ivanhoe ...	... 9	7
Mr. Sheardale's	... b. aus. g.	Chieftain ...	... 9	7
Mr. Bullen's...	... br. aus. g.	Hunting Horn	... 8	11
Col. Wilkieson's	... bk. aus.m.	Formosa ...	... 8	6
Mr. Wilson's	... g. aus.m.	Fleur de Lys	... 9	8
Mr. Faithful's	... b. aus.g.	Deceiver ...	... 8	4
,, ,, ns	... b. aus.m.	Jessie ...	... 7	6
Mr. Merry's ...	... br. aus.m.	Blue Belle, drn.		

ENTRANCES 1ST JULY.

TRIAL STAKES.

Mr. Sheardale's ...	... b. aus. g.	Melbourne.

MAHARAJAH'S CUP.

Hadji Ahmed's ...	... b. a. h. ...	Musjid.
Captain Herbert's.	... b. a. h. ...	Mameluke.

MAIDEN GALLOWAY PLATE.

Mr. Bullen's ...	... b. a. g.	Norham.
Hadji Ahmed's ...	... g. a. g.	Bagdad.

BANGALORE CUP.

Mr. Shaw's ...	... b. aus. f.	Zenobia.

MYSORE STAKES.

Mr. Sheardale's ...	... b. aus. g.	Melbourne.

R. C. STEWART, Hon. Secretary.

THE UNIFORM OF MILITARY SECRETARIES, ASSISTANT MILITARY SECRETARIES, AND AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Horse Guards, S. W., 3rd March 1870.

To the Under-Secretary of State, India Office.

SIR,—In reply to your letter dated 26th ultimo, No. 140 H.—873, addressed to the Military Secretary, I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acquaint you that the uniform to be worn by Military Secretaries and Assistant Military Secretaries, is laid down at pages 26 and 27 of the Queen's Dress Regulations, and no sash but a shoulder belt with telescope case should be worn by these officers when attached to Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in India. Their Aides-de-Camp should, in a similar manner, be dressed as Aides-de-Camp to General Officers excepting the Aides-de-Camp to the Governor-General, for whom a special pattern tunic has recently been approved.—I have, &c.,

W. PAULET, Adjutant General.

The above is printed in the *Gazette of India*.

A RAILWAY TO THIBET.

THE letter addressed to his Grace of Argyll by Mr. Edward Stirling, F.R.S., late Bengal Civil Service, suggesting the construction of a railroad from Hurdwar to the plateau of Thibet, has met with scant courtesy. "I am directed," writes Mr. Grant Duff in reply, "to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to acquaint you that, while fully sensible of the advantages to be derived from increased facilities of communication with Central Asia, his Grace is not prepared to sanction the construction (as a State work) of a railway across the Himalaya to Thibet." The line, as proposed by Mr. Stirling, was to have run along the Western branch of the upper Ganges—to have been constructed for a million sterling—and to have tapped the "inexhaustible" gold plains of Thibet. What an evil is poverty! Such a vast return thrown away—all for want of one million sterling! We advise the projector to suggest the scheme to the Grand Llama.—*Pioneer*, July 12.

LUNATICS.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* continues to expose the abuses that prevail in English lunatic asylums, public and private French asylums are known to be still worse, so far as regards the liability of sane persons to be treachously locked up in them.

Why does not the Government of India take the alarm, stop all building of fresh asylums, and institute a searching inquiry into the existing practice and actual results of those which have now been open for several years? It must be quite obvious to any experienced person who reflects for a minute on the English discoveries, that the doors through which abuses creep in at home, must stand wide open to admit the same abuses in India. We have so much trouble here in protecting sane men from illegal official violence, that we should look very sharply indeed after the natives whom we entrust with the custody of lunatics.

Then, again, even if we may venture to assume that lunatics are not ill-treated in Indian asylums, and that the Civil Surgeon in his cursory irresponsible examination never locks up or detains too long a man of sound mind,—the question arises whether the treatment applied by our mad doctors is of much use. At least one eminent authority in England doubts whether large public asylums do not, on an average, cause as much harm as good to the inmates, who are herded together in horrible company under insufficient medical attendance. The *Lancet* of May 7th "altogether disbelieves in the *curative* influence of the modern English system"—what faith would it have in the restorative properties of the Colaba Asylum, which is described in the *Bombay Gazette* as a den more fit for wild beasts than for human beings. If such be the condition of an asylum in the midst of the presidency town of Bombay, what may be guessed to be the state of obscure up-country madhouses? In the Lahore asylum there had for three years up to 1868 been an extraordinary high mortality. In 1868, the average number of inmates was something under 260, but of these 56 died. The Sanitary Commissioner, after strict investigation, discovered by chemical analysis that the water was unhealthy, though some natives of the locality pronounced it as very good.* We make no pretension whatever to judge the management of the Lahore asylum; the high mortality did probably arise from causes quite beyond control, but it nevertheless bears on the general issue whether asylums are on the whole beneficial. What do you offer to the lunatic (whom it is not absolutely necessary to lock up for public safety) in exchange for imprisonment of a hideous kind? If we have no very great benefit to offer, what right have we to imprison him? And why should the State insist on paying for his maintenance.

We have just now an excellent Home Secretary, vigilant, practical and disinclined to swallow mere formulas. We have assiduous and intelligent Under-Secretaries, great at minutes and effective tabulation; they have exhausted jail-birds and school children, let them try their hands at lunatics. Let us know what system is used; whether there is any uniform system at all, what are the percentages of death, discharge, supposed cure, &c., &c. And let some one who is *not* Sanitary Commissioner, nor expecting to be one, go round among the mad people taking notes. The *Lancet* believes that seven-tenths of the lunatics in England might be let loose to-morrow with great saving to the State, and great relief to the patients themselves. If this be so, then what must be the proportion of persons needlessly confined in India, where the safeguards against ignorance and fraud are infinitely weaker?

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* Punjab Administration Report for 1868-69.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A DIVORCE case, in which there will be four co-respondents, will shortly be commenced in the Recorder's Court at Rangoon.

THE Maharajah of Benares has given a large sum of money for the construction of two magnificent clocks, for public use in the city of Benares, to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred and the happy marrage of Kunwar Prabhú Náráyana Sinha. The construction takes place under the guidance of the magistrate of the city.—*Pioneer*.

FOUR members of the Bengal Civil Service were called to the English Bar on the 10th of June: Messrs. D. G. Barkley and E. Macnaghten by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and Messrs. J. D. Sandford and C. D. Field by that of the Inner Temple. All these gentlemen have been called in eight terms, having passed an examination in Hindoo and Mahomedan Law, and the codes in force in this country, as well as the ordinary general examination in English Law. Mr. Barkley has further obtained the highest honour conferred by the Council of Legal Education, and has been awarded a studentship of fifty guineas per annum to continue for a period of three years.—*Pioneer*.

WE are informed that Lieut. Dunbar, 21st Fusiliers, who runs Chambers a quarter of a mile this evening, has agreed, and been considerably backed, to perform a walking feat that he has successfully accomplished at home on more occasions than one: He is to walk 50 miles in 20 hours. We advise betters against Mr. Dunbar to be careful, as we are informed his staying powers are great and his determination A 1. The feat comes off on Wednesday next at 3 P.M., weather permitting. Mr. Dunbar on one occasion at home walked from Shorncliffe Camp to a short distance beyond Canterbury and back—a distance of 50 miles—in 17 hours 30 minutes. And again from Edinbro' to eight miles beyond Glasgow, the same distance, in 17 hours 45 minutes.—*Bangalore Herald*, July 9.

THE *Saturday Review* has in its last two numbers contained articles headed respectively "Newspaper Garbage" and "Newspaper Cleansing." The titles speak for themselves, but we would nevertheless draw attention to one point which is especially dwelt on therein—the name LaMert. Under this name the *Daily Telegraph* had been publishing for several months the advertisements of an infamous and obscene quack, and the *Saturday Review*, by holding these up to public censure, compelled the *Daily Telegraph* to withdraw them. Now, some months ago, several small Anglo-Indian journals announced the arrival in India of a "doctor" of the name of "LaMert," and we drew attention at the time to his suspicious name and the suspicious verbiage of his advertisement. Of late, however, it has not appeared except in two journals, a Rangoon paper and the *Dacca News*. Unless these journals have fully satisfied themselves that Dr. LaMert, who "has arrived in India," is not of that shameless and mischievous fraternity,—to which, from that name of ill repute and the peculiar "secrecy" style used by them in advertising, we are compelled to suspect he belongs,—they are doing the public a great wrong. If, on the other hand, this Dr. LaMert is a medical man, we are sorry for his patients,—for himself also, in that he should have, so unfortunately, inherited the name and acquired the style.—*Pioneer*.

ANGLO-INDIANS AT HOME.

THE annual dinner of the Indian Civil Service, which took place this year at Willis's Rooms on the 10th of June, appears to have been a very pleasant gathering. Sir Henry Ricketts did his duty well as chairman, and was supported by Sir F. Currie and Sir J. P. Grant, now on leave in England, from Jamaica. Mr. Seton-Karr made the best speech of the evening, and Mr. George Campbell spoke well. We hear a story of a retired civilian, who, kindled by wine and feelings of good fellowship, seized one of the passers by his chair after dinner with the exclamation, "Are you a Haileybury man?" and who was somewhat disconcerted at the reply, "No, sir, I am a waiter!"

There are this year, as usual, complaints of the inferiority of the wines and of the *cuisine*. Why are not these Civil Service dinners celebrated at the London Tavern, in Bishops's-gate Street? Notwithstanding that it is in the city, many of the annual regimental dinners are held there, whilst the house itself is traditionally connected with the India House of Leadenhall Street and the feasts given by the Directors. If we are rightly informed, it is also the place where the last term men at Haileybury were wont to dine together on finally quitting the college.—*Pioneer*, July 12.

MRS. GILLILAND'S CLAIM AGAINST THE P. & O. COMPANY.

THE claim for compensation for pecuniary injury sustained by the loss of her husband, who was drowned in the wreck of the Carnatic, which Mrs. Gilliland, the widow of a gentleman who was in the Financial Department, is bringing under Lord Campbell's Act against the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was to have been tried at Westminster, in the Court of Common Pleas, on the 20th of June. If, as we apprehend from the result of the Board of Trade's enquiry, at which the captain of the Carnatic was alone legally represented, negligence on Captain Jones's part either previous to, or at the time of, the wreck is proved at the trial, Mrs. Gilliland is pretty certain to secure a verdict with satisfactory damages in her favour. The application of the principle of Lord Campbell's Act to accidents at sea has, we believe, never been judicially determined, and the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have, if our information is correct, decided on that ground to resist Mrs. Gilliland's claim. But the Act appears to us to extend to sea as much as to land accidents resulting from negligence, and the Board of Trade, in the correspondence which has arisen out of the case of the Bombay's collision with the Oneida, have expressly stated their opinion (based we doubt not on the best legal advice) that if negligence was proved on the part of their employés, the P. and O. Company would be liable to the relatives of those fatally injured through the consequences of such negligence, to the extent of any pecuniary loss sustained by the relatives thereby.—*Pioneer*, July 12.

THE DUKE'S FALLACY.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE Secretary of State's despatch has received an unusual share of approbation from the Indian press. We notice, however, that public opinion is almost as unanimously against it on one point, as it is for it on all the rest. The *Indian Daily News* exposes, from the peculiar point of view taken by that paper, the mistake which the Duke has made in his interpretation of the reserving clause in the Permanent Settlement. Such a mistake, we agree with our contemporaries, is a grievous and cruel wrong. There is no question of breaking faith with the landed classes of Bengal, and the folly of trying to raise clap-trap issues of this sort is transparent to every one. What we wish to do, and what the Duke wishes to do, is to give to that settlement a fair interpretation, and to make it produce both the results for which it was designed, to wit, the limitation of the zemindars' Government rental on the one hand, and the promotion of "the welfare" of all classes connected with the land on the other. Even the Duke has to admit that the reserving clause is very distinct, and that it adopts a very wide word, "*the welfare*" of the cultivators. The Duke's argument simply amounts to this, that the framers of the law did not understand "the welfare" of the cultivators to consist of the identical items as the Government now does. The same argument would apply to every English foundation a century old. No Englishman under George the First understood the terms "education of youth" and "liberal education" to include the same items that they now embrace. Yet English public opinion and English law are alike opposed to the restriction of the subjects taught in such foundation schools, to the limited course which the founders contemplated by the words "education of youth." The truth is, that the very purpose of general terms, such as "welfare," "liberal education," &c., in charters or laws, is to provide that necessary latitude of interpretation, without which every charter or law speedily becomes an anachronism. They are expressly designed to enable foundations and statutes to expand with the expansion of public opinion, and to adapt themselves to the ever-shifting human necessities of the age. Lord Cornwallis carefully reserved the largest powers for promoting "the welfare" of the cultivators at the expense of the landholders, and expressly contemplated the probability of such measures invoking a pecuniary burden upon the landholder's revenue, which might give rise to claims against Government for the reduction of the land revenue. It is clear that the framers of the Permanent Settlement must have referred to a local and special burden on the zemindars for the behoof of the husbandmen, as general taxation could not possibly give rise to any such claims of reduction. It is also clear that the framers of the settlement did not understand twelve years' occupation rights as part of "the welfare" of the cultivators. Yet it is certain that had Lord Cornwallis lived in 1859 he would have understood such rights to be necessary for "the welfare" of the peasants, and the Legislature of that year very properly gave effect to those rights under the powers reserved in 1793. In the same way, neither Lord Cornwallis nor any one else a hundred years ago, dreamed of education being part of the "welfare" of the cultivator, but if Lord Cornwallis were now legislating, he would see distinctly that their "welfare" without education is impossible, and he would provide for it under the very powers which he so wisely reserved in 1793.

THE KING OF BURMAH'S PRESENTS TO CHRISTIAN MINISTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE RANGOON GAZETTE."

SIR,—As to the abstract question, whether it is advisable for a Christian minister to accept the King of Burmah's donations, on visiting his court, for any purpose whatsoever, I don't think you can lay down any general rule. Those gifts of money, which it seems His Majesty's custom to offer to Christian clergymen on being presented to him are, I believe, intended for their personal use as ministers of religion. In fact, a kind of sustentation and travelling expense allowance in lieu of that free support which the Buddhist religion gives to its own ministers—and with strange liberality is ready to extend to those of another faith. If I am correct in putting this construction on the King's gifts or offers of money to Christian ministers, who are presented to him, I think it much better they should decline them, both as British subjects and Christian ministers. "We are neither so poor as to need them—nor so avaricious as to desire them—we seek not yours—but you"—this seems the most becoming attitude to assume.

But it would be a wholly different thing, were the King *to offer* a donation to any charitable or pious object to the minister who visits him. Why should this be refused? If he offered a donation for the Hospital—the Sailors' Home or any other of the present or prospective charities of this town, should the Christian minister indignantly reject it? We all know that before now he has given to the sufferers in the Indian mutiny and to other benevolent objects, and without blame to those who have accepted his gifts. The Christian minister, it seems to me, would have no right to reject his free will offering towards any good object—Buddhist though he be. The gentile wise men of old were allowed to present their treasures, gold, frankincense and myrrh, to the infant Saviour of the world.

The more doubtful question comes last, May the Christian minister suggest to the King certain objects, for which he will take the offered donation, though he refuses it for himself? I mean, is it wise—expedient—and judicious that he should do so? Now here it is, I say we can make no absolute rule. Generally I should say, it would be better not to suggest—or ask permission to bestow the proffered gratuity on some other object—but simply to decline it. But suppose some urgent need existed—something to which it might be supposed the King would readily and gladly give—why not suggest it? If the object suggested is itself reasonable—if due care is taken to explain that the money is accepted for that object—and that it has been devoted to that purpose by the recipient, I do not see that the Christian minister is to blame. These are my ideas on the abstract question which has been raised.

H. W. CROFTON.

P. S.—A friend tells me that Mr. Paterson accepted the King's donation for a specific object—namely, visiting his subjects, who are now in Paris.

SYSTEM OF GIVING ADVANCES TO PROPRIETORS OF LAND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT WORKS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; to the Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal—Nos. 323 to 325, dated Simla, the 2nd June 1870.

The Governor General in Council has, for some time past, been satisfied that measures might be taken with great advantage, in many parts of India, for extending and improving the system of giving assistance to proprietors of land for the construction of permanent works of agricultural improvement. I am directed to request the attention of —— * to this subject, and to state that His Excellency in Council will be glad to be informed of the views of —— † regarding the measures which might properly be adopted.

2. The Government has always, if not by extensive practice, at least by its legislation, recognised the duty which, in this country, devolves upon it of giving advances of public money for the promotion of agricultural improvements. The system of making such advances, usually called *tuccavee*, has existed more or less in the Bengal Presidency almost from the commencement of our rule. The existing law upon the subject is contained in Regulation II. of 1793, Regulation XIV. of 1793, Regulation III. of 1794, and Regulation VI. of 1795. The security is complete, since the land on which the improvement is made is declared by the law to be responsible for the repayment of the advances, and they may be recovered by the same processes which are applicable to the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

It appears to the Governor General in Council that it would be desirable to consolidate and amend the existing law on this subject. The provisions of the old enactments that have been quoted are obviously incomplete, and they are, in some respects, hardly suited to the circumstances of the present time.

3. The system under which *tuccavee* advances for permanent improvements have been given in many parts of India is identical in principle with that which has been carried out in the United Kingdom, with admirable results, by mean of the Land Improvement Acts. The Governor General in Council believes that this principle may receive a much wider and more systematic development in India than has hitherto been given to it; and he believes that no sounder or more useful principle could be acted upon by a Government which desires to make the resources of the State available for the promotion of the wealth and improvement of the people. There is, perhaps, no country in the world in which the State has so immediate and direct an interest in such questions. The Government of India is not only a Government, but the chief landlord. The land revenue, which yields twenty millions of our annual income, is derived from that portion of the rent which belongs to the State, and not to individual proprietors. There can be no doubt that, throughout the greater part of India, every measure which can be taken for the improvement of the land, and for increasing its productive powers, immediately enhances the value of the property of the State, and adds ultimately to the public resources without the imposition of any fresh burden on any class of the community.

4. The class of works, for the construction of which the assistance of the Government might properly be given to the owners and occupiers of land, would not be difficult to define. Advances of money should be usually given for that description of work only which can be designed and carried out, with a small amount of assistance, under the direction of the local proprietors themselves. These advances should not be made for great works requiring, in their design or construction, engineering skill of a high order, or the employment of large bodies of labourers. Such works, if undertaken by the Government, must necessarily be undertaken through the Department of Public Works. The works for which advances might properly be made would commonly fall into some one of the following classes:—

(1.)—Wells and other works for the storage, supply, or distribution of water for agricultural purposes, and the preparation of land for irrigation;
(2.)—Drainage;
(3.)—The reclaiming of land from rivers;
(4.)—The protection of land from floods;
(5.)—The reclaiming, clearing, and enclosing of waste lands for agricultural purposes;
(6.)—The clearing of land from stones or other obstacles to cultivation.

5. It is believed that it would not be difficult to devise and bring into operation a system under which advances of money might be made by the Government for works of this description, mainly through the agency of the District Officers of the Government, and with complete security against loss; and the benefits derived from such an application of capital to the permanent improvement of the land, might be of almost incalculable importance. His Excellency in Council is disposed to think that there are no objects to which a portion of the loans, which it is proposed to raise every year for reproductive works, could be more advantageously and properly devoted. Such portion of the borrowed money of the year as, in the opinion of the Government of India, could be usefully lent for such purposes, would be placed at the disposal of the Local Governments. The extension of irrigation canals, and the development of our railway system, will necessarily stimulate agricultural industry, and the importance of facilitating to the utmost the prosecution of minor works of land improvement will, under such circumstances, be specially great.

6. It appears to the Governor General in Council that no elaborate machinery or expensive staff of officers would be necessary for the gradual development of a system which, in all essential respects, has long been known to and approved by the people. In the existing establishments of the Revenue and Public Works Departments, it is probable that we possess already, in the greater part of India, an organization quite sufficient for the purpose. The character of most of the works would be so simple that the Collector or District Officer, on whom would fall the chief duty of making the advances and of supervising the execution of the works, would find little difficulty in taking all necessary precautions to prevent the occurrence of abuses, and to secure the proper application of the money to the purposes for which it was advanced.

7. It appears to the Governor General in Council that, in revising the law upon this subject, some such provisions as the following might be adopted.

8. Any person desiring to make an improvement in his land, of the character referred to in the fourth paragraph of this letter, would be authorized to make an application to the Collector for an advance of money to enable him to make the improvement.

The Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, would be authorized to make rules prescribing the manner in which such applications should be made, and in which enquiries relating to applications should be conducted; for determining the conditions under which advances might be made, and under which they would be repayable; for securing the due expenditure of the advances, the due execution, inspection and maintenance of the work for which the advance was made; and for the keeping and auditing of accounts.

9. Advances would ordinarily be made to the landlord, or to tenants whose interest in the land exceeded the term fixed for the repayment of the advance; but they might, with the landlord's consent, be made to any tenant desirous of making an improvement on the land in his occupation.

10. On receiving an application for an advance, the Collector would make such inquiry as appeared necessary in regard to the propriety of making the advance. If the result of such inquiry should be to satisfy the Collector that the proposed improvement would increase the annual value of the land in which the improvement is to be made, to an amount exceeding the sum to be charged annually upon the land for the repayment of the advance, he would be authorized (subject to the rules referred to in paragraph 8) to grant a certificate sanctioning an advance of money for the purpose of making the improvement. The certificate would state the amount of the advance, the conditions under which it was to be made, and under which it was to be repaid by instalments or otherwise; and it would specify the land which, in the event of the conditions not being fulfilled, would become chargeable for the repayment of the advance.

After the certificate was granted, the Collector would be authorized to make the advance.

11. The law would provide that when any sum stated in the certificate became due, it would be recoverable from the person to whom the advance was made, or from any person who had become security for repayment, as if it were an arrear of land revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made, or by his security. If any sum could not be so recovered, it would be recoverable as if it were an arrear of revenue due on the land specified in the certificate.

Any sums expended by the Collector, in accordance with the rules referred to in paragraph 8, in making local inquiries, or otherwise in carrying into effect the provisions of the law in behalf of a person applying for an advance, would be recoverable in the same manner.

12. It is hardly necessary to repeat that the present proposals refer only to advances for works of permanent agricultural improvement. The Governor General in Council is aware that a vicious system formerly prevailed in some parts of India, under which nominal advances, called *tuccavee*, were often made to liquidate balances of Government revenue, and for other temporary purposes. Such advances, unless under very exceptional circumstances, were clearly incompatible with good revenue administration, and they had nothing in common with the system which it is now proposed to introduce.

13. The Governor General in Council requests that —— ‡ will be good enough to state any opinions which he may hold in regard to the subject of this letter, and that he will favour the Government of India with any recommendations, the adoption of which may appear to him likely to increase the usefulness of the measures, of which a sketch has now been given.

14. If —— § should concur with the Government of India in the views stated in this letter, and should consider legislation on the subject desirable, I am to request that ——¶ will state whether, in his opinion, it would be expedient to pass in the Council of the Governor General a law applicable to —— ‖ as well as to other parts of India, or whether —— ** would prefer to deal with the subject in his own Council.

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* To Madras and Bombay—His Excellency the Governor in Council. To Bengal—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
† The Government of—Madras, Bombay, and Bengal.
‡ To Madras and Bombay—His Excellency the Governor in Council. To Bengal—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
§ To Madras and Bombay—His Excellency the Governor in Council. To Bengal—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
¶ To Madras and Bombay—His Excellency. To Bengal—His Honor.
‖ Madras, Bombay, Bengal.
** To Madras and Bombay—His Excellency. To Bengal—His Honor.

POWER OF DIRECTORS TO BORROW.

(*Economist*, June 18.)

VICE-CHANCELLOR MALINS has had before him a question as to the power of the directors of a Joint-Stock Company to borrow, and give as a security the unpaid calls. The case was that of the International Life Assurance Society—*ex parte* West and Gibbs. The company, after thirty years' existence, was in considerable difficulties in 1868, and the directors applied to Messrs. Glyn and Co. to advance £5,000 for the discharge of pressing liabilities. The advance was made upon the conditions that the two applicants, who were directors, should give a promissory note to the bank for the amount; that a call of £2 per share should be made—the company's solicitor undertaking to hand over to the solicitors of the bankers the proceeds of the call; that the directors should adopt a resolution authorizing the appropriation of the call in this manner; and that a charge should be given on the next call. On 15th January last £1,434 of the advance remained unpaid, and the company had also overdrawn £2,077, and the bank then required that the directors should renew the promissory note for the aggregate of these amounts, and pass similar resolutions to those formerly agreed to. The directors acted accordingly, and a winding-up order having been made on the 14th of February a question now arose as to the validity of the charge created. The Vice-Chancellor decided that, although the directors had no special powers to borrow, yet they had power to do all things expedient for carrying on the business, and the exercise of their power in the present case was reasonable. There was a farther question as to whether the two directors had a claim in respect of two sums of £1,100 and £300 which they had advanced to meet pressing liabilities; and he decided that they had such a claim, and that they were entitled to the benefit of their security for the advances made by them for the purposes of the company.

SALE OF SHARES BY DIRECTORS TO EVADE CALLS.

(*Economist*, June 18.)

LORD JUSTICE GIFFARD—*re* the National and Provincial Marine Insurance Company, Gilbert's case—has decided that there are circumstances in which the sale of shares by a director will be regarded as invalid. In April, 1867, Mr. Gilbert, who was a director, had sold 125 shares of the company for 1s. each to a clerk named Hardy, whom he told that a call would not improbably be made, but that he would lend him money to pay the call. The transfer was registered on the 20th of April, and Mr. Hardy's name remained for twelve months on the register, when the liquidator, finding that Hardy could not pay the calls, substituted Gilbert's name, on the ground that the transfer was void for having been executed with the object of escaping liability. A call was actually made on the 23rd of April, and it had been discussed at a meeting of the directors on the 17th, the day before the transfer to Hardy was executed. The rules of the company provided that transfers could not be registered after the making of a call until the call had been paid. The Lord Justice held that although directors were not trustees for the company for their shares—except perhaps as to shares necessary for qualifying—yet in the present circumstances they were dealing with a fiduciary power, that of making a call, and the evidence was clear that the call was put off in order that the directors might escape liability by transferring their shares. The rule was that if persons in a fiduciary position in such a case acted according to their interests they must be held to the same consequences as if they had done their duty. His Lordship therefore supported the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor, and dismissed the appeal. He added a significant remark—"When he was Vice-Chancellor he laid it down as a rule in these cases that the person who was in the wrong must pay the costs. Otherwise all sorts of unfounded applications would be made to the Court. The present was as unfounded a case as his Lordship had ever seen, and as plain a case too."

THE POPULATION AT THE NEXT CENSUS.

(*Economist*, June 18.)

WE wonder whether there is not an under-estimate, which may possibly be of some importance, in the yearly estimate of the Registrar-General as to the population since last census. The basis of it is the ascertained rate of increase in the twenty years 1841-61, an allowance being made for the decrease in the rate during the last ten years. It is also the practice to notice the annual increase of the population by the excess of births over deaths, making a deduction for those who emigrate. But it would seem possible that both these modes have led to error during the last decade. Taking the population as thus estimated it makes the birth-rate per 1,000 of the population considerably higher during the decade than it has been since 1838. The average since that date in England has been 33.73 per 1,000, but since 1861 it is stated at—

1862	35·04	per 1,000
1863	35·39	—
1864	35·64	—
1865	35·64	—
1866	35·54	—
1867	35·85	—
1868	36·35	—

In Scotland, again, while the average between 1855 and 1861 rose from 31·34 to 34·84, it has increased since the latter date as follows:—

1862	34·71	per 1,000
1863	35·25	—
1864	36·02	—
1865	36·05	—
1866	36·04	—
1867	35·93	—
1868	36·28	—
1869	35·37	—

If the estimate of population were correct, this increase of the birth-rate would be very remarkable, but unless some good cause can be assigned for it, it would seem to be quite as likely that the rise should be due to an under-estimate of the population on which the rate is calculated. Certainly, the marriage-rate has also been high, but not much higher than the average from 1850 to 1860, while the highness of the rate in late years may also be partly owing to an under-estimate of population. Judging *a priori*, we should be inclined to think that the usual mode of reckoning during the last decade has been inapplicable to it. While keeping in view the facts of emigration, it fails to take into account the return of emigrants, or the insensible migration from other countries to England, the former of which causes at least is reported to be operative to a high degree. We should look forward to the next census, therefore, with additional interest, for the light which it may throw on this question.

THE BRINDISI MAIL ROUTE.

(*Economist*, June 18.)

WE wonder when the Post-master-General will become sensible of the superiority of the mail route by Brindisi over that by Marseilles. Over and over again it has been shown that letters from the East by Brindisi are delivered in London *before* the letters received by the principal mail from Marseilles—often many hours in advance. The following are the particulars of the mails received last month:—

Supplementary Mail (via Brindisi) Arrivals in London.	Principal Mail (via Marseilles) Arrivals in London.	Time gained via Brindisi.
Fri. April 29, 5-43 p.m.	Sun. May 1, 6-45 p.m.	49h. 2m.
Sat. May 7, 5-46 p.m.	Sun. May 8, 4-20 a.m.	10h. 34m.
Fri. May 13, 6-9 a.m.	Sat. May 14, 6-6 p.m.	35h. 57m.
Fri. May 20, 5-42 p.m.	Sat. May 21, 6-15 a.m.	12h. 33m.

Yet we hear of no attempts to alter the mail system so as to make Brindisi the route of the principal mail. We believe it is the Post Office excuse that people can send their letters via Brindisi if they please—that the supplementary mail is enough; but it is plain that a supplementary service, for which an extra charge is made, cannot serve the ends of a principal service, for which there need be no extra charge, and in organising which all the energies of the department can be employed. A supplementary service of the kind we have by Brindisi can hardly be employed for general correspondence; and it is now mainly useful to bankers and large merchants who can afford to double their correspondence—some of the Oriental banks, we understand, making occasional profits by receiving their remittances through Brindisi a day or two earlier than the general public receive their drafts upon the same banks. We must insist once more, then, that the Post Office should leave no stone unturned till Brindisi is made the route of the principal mail. The charge for conveyance and charge for postage need not be greater than by Marseilles, and the saving of time, which is even now very evident, might be considerably increased.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Great Eastern was paid off at Sheerness on Saturday last, June 11th, amid a scene of some disorder, many of the men being dissatisfied with the large amount of "stoppages" from their pay.—*Times*.

THE manners and customs of the Scotch, we fear, are not yet understood in this country. In the Scotch courts, the other day, there was a dispute as to a marriage—there generally is; and the wife rested her case on a short but conclusive letter thus worded: "Dear Sir—I bind and oblige myself to keep and support that woman through life. I consider her my lawful wife.—Wm. Gall." We certainly have seen Scotch marriages upheld on evidence one-fiftieth as good; but Mr. Gall's friends tried to set aside this strong documentary evidence by saying that he penned the letter for the sake of obtaining "more whiskey," and that he was drunk when he wrote it. But are these the customs of the country! Do men sell themselves in marriage in barter for whiskey; and if so what is the rate of exchange? Is one Scotchman equal to ten, twenty, or thirty gallons of whiskey; or will a bachelor bring twenty and a widower only ten? Is there any conditon as to the quality of the spirits, or the quality of the man? Does the traffic proceed from the high estimate placed on the value of whiskey, or the low estimate on the value of a Scotchman? Again, is the contract of marriage null and void if the whiskey turns out bad? As to the plea of Mr. Gall, that when he thus obtained the spirit by force of a promise to marry he did not know what he was about, it looks incredible. There is too much genius in the idea to allow us to believe that the inventor of this new kind of currency was not in possession of his faculties. No; he must have been extremely sober; the letter in every line indicates the steady determination of the man to say or write that which would secure the fulfilment of his immediate wish—something more to drink. One of the witnesses on the trial deposed that Gall and himself had, during ten days, drunk thirty-two bottles of whiskey, and if those bottles held some of the spirit obtained by the promissory note, it is not commercially creditable that after consuming the woman's spirits he should not fulfil his share of the bargain and deliver himself as per contract.—*Daily Telegraph*.

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THE ASCOT FETE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

If I was asked, when about to be created, in what shape I should prefer to be brought out, I should certainly have answered, in the shape of a nice-looking lady. But should any difficulties have presented themselves consequent on the absence in me of the necessary elements of beauty, I should have asked to be made a poet, for I have often noticed that what an average man is not allowed to say a poet always is. So, for instance, I have heard of a very clever Englishman who attempted to classify the population of this country, and came to the conclusion that it can be fairly divided into three broad categories—the Barbarians, the Philistines, and the Populace; and this innocent scientific exercise appears to have occasioned him much trouble; for he has been attacked, not only by those who have read his book, but even by those who never saw it. Now, if he had put this in verse he would have had ample possibility of saying just the same, not only in a quite inoffensive but even in a pleasant form, as a French friend of mine did last night—and a not very grammatical nor very poetical gentleman either. We undertook an excursion together, and during the journey I explained to him, as we were talking about England, the classifying views of the author above alluded to. My Frenchman quite agreed with these views, and immediately wrote a ballad, which the reader may sing, if he likes, to the air of "Il était un de mes aïeux" of "The Grand Duchess." It is intended to be sung by a young bard with a female chorus, and runs thus,—

THE BARD.

Il était un monsieur Matthieu
Lequel, si j'ai bonne mémoire,
Disait que dans ce pays brumeux
Les nobles sont des barbares.

THE CHORUS.

Il dit que dans ce pays brumeux
Les nobles sont des barbares.

THE BARD.

Je n'ose dire qu'il eût raison,
Mais leurs passe-temps suggèrent
Qu'ils vivent encore de la même façon
Que leurs aïeux naguères.

THE CHORUS.

Il dit qu'ils vivent de la même façon
Que leurs aïeux naguères.

THE BARD.

La chasse, la pêche, les courses
de chevaux } bis.
Voilà leur idéal du beau.

THE CHORUS.

Et on ne sait où cela irait } bis.
Si la police ne s'en mêlait

THE BARD.

Hier, je ne sais plus comment,
J'ai pris le train d'Ascot,
Où j'ai cru voir, tout sérieusement,
Une masse de Picts, de Scots.

THE CHORUS.

Il a cru voir tout sérieusement
Une masse de Picts, de Scots.

THE BARD.

Ils sont, sans doute, plus habillés,
Ils font bien plus de manières;
Mais le changement de leurs idées
N'est pas encore bien clair.

THE CHORUS.

Il dit que le changement d'idées
N'est pas encore bien clair.

THE BARD.

La chasse, la pêche, les courses
de chevaux } bis.
Sont encore l'idéal du beau.

THE CHORUS.

Et on ne sait où cela irait } bis.
Si la police ne s'en mêlait.

I am sure that, thanks to its poetical form, this ballad will offend nobody; yet it expresses a part of "Monsieur Matthieu's" classification very satisfactorily, and wants only a few couplets more to express the rest of it concerning the "Philistines" and the "Populace." At the same time it expresses something more, for it suggests that we have been yesterday to Ascot. And this, our presence at Ascot, is precisely the point at which I wished to arrive by this long introduction.

By no means would I take upon myself the responsibility of my friend's statement concerning the presence at Ascot of so large a number of Picts and Scots, if there were not a few features implying a certain amount of barbarian proclivities in the gathering. True that if an entertainment of this kind can have at all a civilized appearance, Ascot certainly has it. It is like day and night when compared with the Derby. No costermongers, very few drunken men, no boys insisting upon "brushing you down," or boring you in any other way; a number of people just large enough to form a great and brilliant public gathering, but by no means so large as to create a Babel-like chaos; and all the rest in harmonious accordance with those principal points. While to the Derby a normal man is utterly unable to go twice, he can go with pleasure several times to Ascot—say only for the pretty faces of the ladies assembled there. I do not know whether England sends to Ascot the whole of its stock of handsome women; but if it has not a single one more than I saw yesterday, it has almost more of them than could be desired. But I wondered what kind of pleasure these ladies might find in seeing the running of a few horses, and what are the circumstances of English life which makes the fair sex of this country so utterly deprived of taste in dress. I saw yesterday certainly millions worth of jewellery, laces, and *chiffons*; and scarcely was there a single costume which could have been called—I don't say artistic—but even pretty. The unhappy fashion of English ladies to exhibit their jewellery in broad day, and in the open air, brings me always into despair. Is there not a single living soul to explain to them that jewellery can be worn only if it is of real value and beauty, and this by no means by daylight? Their passion for ornamenting themselves must certainly exceed that of their ancestors mentioned in the above ballad, and can only be compared to that of some female antipodes. The rich ladies, constantly appearing in public covered with diamonds and gold, set an example which is imitated by the less wealthy and even the poor ladies, and utterly spoil that taste in dress which is so attractive in a woman. Not only at Ascot, but in all the streets of London, one sees young and pretty girls hung all over with gilt copper and with coloured glass. Only a nose ring is wanted to justify the qualification of "barbarians" even in external attributes. Some ladies have set the fashion of wearing on the neck on a thick chain three lockets, sometimes with the addition of other pendants; so that when they walk they jingle very much like the post-horses in Hungary. They leave out of view even that important point that a locket is supposed to contain the likeness of some particularly dear person, generally speaking of the male sex; and that, consequently, the exhibition of three or more lockets implies the possession by the lady of a much larger number of dear persons than she would be willing publicly to acknowledge. Now, yesterday this jingling and exhibition of more lockets than is compatible with English propriety was something fearful.

Another somewhat barbarian aspect of the festival showed itself in connection with the refreshment question. At the Derby one is puzzled with the colossal baskets full of provisions which are brought and consumed there. But one knows, in the first place, that a considerable portion of these provisions is thrown away; and, in the second place, that the public at the Derby consists chiefly of holiday-making shopkeepers or citizens of that description. But at Ascot only the cream of society is supposed to be assembled—yet the result is scarcely a better one. The baskets were here just as large, and the quantity of provision wasted was rather larger than at the Derby, where there were lots of half-starved people anxiously looking for anything that might be picked up and swallowed; whereas here there were very few of this sort of individuals, and the whole of the ground where refreshment parties enjoyed their meals was covered, not only with bottles, but with carcasses of poultry and remains of joints not nearly consumed. In one place, in the garden behind the Grand Stand, I saw a hurrying gentleman stepping into the remnant of a pie, slipping over it and falling down, much to the amusement of the whole of the distinguished neighbourhood.

This wasteful voracity exhibited itself not only in the open air, but in the refreshment tents, too. At the Derby all the refreshments provided for the public were exceedingly bad; while at Ascot they were quite satisfactory. Behind the Stand, and under the Stand itself, were several dining rooms arranged, where one could get a very eatable cold lunch. Various dishes were exposed on the table, and I spent at least an hour in observing how the ladies and gentlemen helped themselves. It was obvious that the majority of them, having paid five shillings at the entrance, resolved to get their money's worth. They not only ate as much as they possibly could, but most unceremoniously spoiled every dish which they touched. If they wanted some pigeon pie they were sure to look for a new one, and to take the middle of it. If they wanted some chicken, they so cut the breast out of it that the remainder looked as though it had been torn asunder. Just in the same way they maltreated the large joints of beef, ham, &c. The waiters, instead of serving people, were almost exclusively engaged in opposing this work of destruction; yet I still greatly doubt whether the proprietors of those refreshment establishments will find to-day their accounts to be in a satisfactory state.

Scarcely need I say anything about the race itself, for it was like all the races are, and the result of it is already known. If the reader will present to himself, in addition to a number of thin horses, variegated jockeys, and unvariegated policemen, a very large and clean-looking crowd, exhibiting all possible colours on a field illuminated by a blinding sun, he will have a pretty correct picture of yesterday's fashionable race. The number of carriages arrived from London was comparatively very small, the majority of people having come by rail, where they were glad to find, after a considerable crush, a very hard seat in a second-class carriage, with a ticket giving them a right not to be crushed and to sit in the first-class. My friend, who never loses his good temper, even when he is very seriously elbowed, after having been baked for several hours by an almost tropical sun, was quite jolly when we got into the carriage, and immediately put our fellow-travellers, already favourably disposed by their lunch, into a singing state of mind. I was afraid that the Englishmen would begin to sing "God Save the Queen," or some hymns; but it appeared that they had much more inclination to Offenbach's tunes, in which my friend gave them a good deal of instruction during the journey, and improvised even new words for the air of "Le Sabre de mon père," more appropriate to the circumstances. As I gave his first production, I may as well give this, too. It is of course supposed to be addressed only to an imaginary winner of a race:—

Voici la coupe de la Reine,
Par toi si noblement gagnée!
Tu pourras te griser sans peine,
S'il y a du vin dans ton panier.

La coupe, c'est vrai, ne coûte pas cher:
Tes chevaux t'ont beaucoup plus coûté:
Et plus tu as de ces gains à faire,
Plus tu es sûr d'être ruiné.

Mais c'est la coupe, la coupe, la coupe,
Mais c'est la coupe, la coupe de la Reine!
Mais c'est la coupe, la coupe, la coupe,
Mais c'est la cou—ou—ou—oupe—oupe—de la Reine.

AZAMAT-BATUK.

ESTIMATES OF THE ENGLISH KINGS.

(*Spectator*, June 18.)

I.—The Conqueror.

There are many peculiar difficulties attending any attempt to draw the character of a King, but none greater than that which arises from his isolated position. This isolation has often been pointed out as one of the characteristics of Royalty, but we doubt if sufficient allowance has been made for it as an exceptional element in estimating the mental and moral calibre of Princes. We acknowledge that they stand alone, and in a vague manner we recognize that this fact ought to some extent to modify our estimate of their character; but we fail to make this modification in our actual estimate, because we have not sufficiently realized in detail the nature of this exceptional plea, and therefore are unable to give effect to it in regard to special points of character. We say, in a general manner, that Kings are not like other men, and that they must not be judged by exactly the same rules, but we *do* in fact judge them, both for good and evil, in much the same way as ordinary mortals, and the significance of our vague deprecatory plea is almost entirely lost in the specific panegyric or denunciation which is based on our common moral experience. We cannot hope in our present series of estimates of Royal persons to remedy entirely this defect in criticism; but, perhaps, something may be achieved in this direction by a few preliminary remarks, and by keeping this peculiarity well in view in exhibiting each of the distinctive points of character.

A King, then, is removed by his peculiar position alike from the support of private friendship, the controlling influence of habitual responsibility to the law, and the habitual safeguard of authorized criticism. In his own country he has no fellow,—in his own family he has no equal,—and among the Princes of other countries he may find a similarity of position, but never an identity of interests. There can be no real reciprocity with him, either in thought or feeling. If he seek to indulge his affections, the difference and inadequacy of any return that can be attempted by their object must tend to degrade the act to *favouritism*. If the feeling displayed is of a more subdued and intellectual type, it cannot escape from the character of patronage. Whether a wrong be resented, in word or deed, or passed over with a gentle rebuke or patient forgiveness, the course adopted can never have a merely personal character and a personal responsibility. It will always be more or less a public act, liable to be judged by other considerations than those of personal feelings. The act is always too significant, either for good or the reverse. The multitude of *indifferent* and insignificant acts which constitute the greatest part of the lives of ordinary men cannot exist as such with a King. He has always a representative and official character. He cannot act as a private individual, and what is more, he can never *think* as such. His whole view of life and men is affected by this fact. He always looks at other men and at the characteristics of society *ab extra*. He cannot accurately appreciate the personal motives of individuals within that society, or perceive and estimate the gathering forces of society during their noiseless formation. Even if his intellect is of moderate calibre, he estimates generally far better than any ordinary individual the significance and relations to the history of the world of the external features of society and of palpable results. If he is a man of superior intellect, he may index and summarize the progress of events, and look forward towards great ends from far distant premisses. He is not lost in details or led astray by inferior objects. He is naturally the best critic of society as a whole, and so, as far as its corporate action is concerned, he has to a great degree a prophetic power as to the course of events. But, like the philosophers of social science in modern times, who base everything in history on statistics and the theory of probabilities, his prognostications are frequently belied by the eccentricities of personal character, and the unseen agencies which are operating within the heart of society. He is always peculiarly subject to *surprises*, and is frequently censured for judicial blindness to feelings and movements which have never come within his ken. What he has gained in breadth of vision by being removed from the internal conflicts of society, he has lost in the forecasts of coming events which the daily action of informing opinion brings to the minds of ordinary members of that society. If he is enlightened at all on such points it can never be from his own experience, but from the information of others, and he must always have the additional task and responsibility of estimating the value of this information with very imperfect materials for his judgment. How is the enlightened warning of the true prophet to be distinguished in such cases from the interested misrepresentation of selfish ambition?

Another of the results of this terrible isolation of Royalty is that a King can hardly be otherwise than *selfish*,—using the term in its widest and least invidious sense. Unselfishness is based on sympathy, and his sympathy must be more or less imperfect, for the difficulty of realizing the position and feelings of others must be in his case vastly increased; and self-sacrifice, which is always to some extent involved in the true act of sympathy, is in his case almost impossible. His position *requires* him always to think of *himself* in the first place, and however noble may be the real nature of the man, and however kindly and generous his natural instincts, the conditions of his life must warp his disposition, and make him (often quite unconsciously), in however slight a degree, postpone the feelings of others to his own wishes and necessities. To judge a man thus placed as we should other men, and to pass on his acts the decided and unreserved sentence of condemnation which would be justly called forth in their case, is therefore manifestly unjust. There is a sense, indeed, higher than is conveyed by the vulgar doctrine of *Right Divine*, in which Kings can be only responsible to God—for the laws of justice, as applicable to other men, cannot fairly be applied to them; and it is some confused feeling of this virtual immunity from ordinary law which has given rise, no doubt, to the popular superstition as to the divinity which hedges in a King.

Where the actions of a King are not extreme either for good or evil, the considerations arising from these peculiarities of his position must render any decided opinion on his real character very difficult. In most cases, however, the balance is so much inclined one way or the other, that the allowance to be made for his peculiar position will not affect the general positive result, and we may speak with some decision as to the main features of his character, without incurring much danger of doing injustice either to him or to the truth.

The special conditions of the life of Kings are, of course, externally at least, greatly modified by the differing circumstances of time and place. The Eastern despot and the absolute and constitutional princes of the West must have, of course, inherent differences of consciousness and corresponding grades of responsibility. But fundamentally, the same stern laws of isolation exist with respect to all, whenever the position they hold is a permanent one, and whenever they form part of a distinct Royal caste. So also with respect to the conditions imposed by the successive stages of civilization in national life. In earlier and ruder times, there must be less mystery and more self-assertion in the kingly office, and the royal *status* may be so precarious and brief in its tenure, that the incidents of a separate caste may scarcely attach to it, and in periods of transition from one state of society to another, when the old foundations are overthrown, and there has been no time to consolidate the new,—where *Founders* of dynasties and systems take the place of a Royal caste and of a traditionary *status*, the conditions of this isolation must be materially affected. But the position of a Founder, or, as the old lawyers called him, a *Conquestor* or *Conqueror*, while it implies something more and something less than that of an ordinary hereditary King, does not imply the non-existence of the social conditions of a *caste*. He may have emerged from conditions of life differing very widely from those of his new position, and he will always possess on that account an immunity from some at least of the disabilities which enter into the royal isolation; but he will also be more profoundly impressed by the specialities of his new life, the weight and burden of which will be doubly felt from their novelty, and the close bondage of which will force itself all the more keenly on his perception, because he must ever be on his guard against any relaxation of this self-imposed restraint. To pass into a life of isolation must be more painful than to be born into and grow up in it, and some of the characteristics of which we have spoken may become even exaggerated in the actuating feelings of a *Founder*. The problem of character is in his case more complicated and more interesting, but much at least of *the* speciality of Royalty must enter into the *rationale* of its solution. It will generally be a strong man who can acquire such a position as that of *the* ancestor of a line of Kings; it must be a still stronger man who can endure this changed life, and preserve through it some stamp, however faint, of *moral* greatness; and such a man, conceding the worst that has been said against him was William the Bastard, the *Founder* or *Conqueror* of the Anglo-Norman monarchy. He was not a good man, and, with all his success, he was not a happy man; but he was too great a man to be an absolutely wicked man, and the awe with which he inspired all around him was saved from becoming hate by a mastering consciousness of the presence of something good in his nature and a suspicion of possible good in his ultimate purpose. If we can give our readers any clearer idea of the character of such a man we may go beyond or differ from his contemporaries in the minute analysis of his character; but we shall not certainly exceed them, or find ourselves at variance with them in their half-avowed instincts of it as a whole.

The details of the early life of William the Bastard are wrapped in considerable obscurity, but the leading points of the story are beyond dispute. He was the son of Robert, Duke, or rather, Count, of Normandy, who was the second son of the great-grandson of the legendary founder of the dukedom or countship—*Hrolfr*, *Rolf*, or *Rollo*. It is also certain that he was a baseborn child in more than the ordinary sense of the term. His mother, variously called Harlette, Herleva, or Arlette, was the daughter of a tanner of Falaise. The social impediment in the minds of the great men of Normandy to the succession of William to his father's seat could hardly have been the fact of his being born out of wedlock, for illegitimacy was not the exception, but the rule, in the House of Rollo. No adequate explanation has yet been given of the intensity of the feeling against William's illegitimacy, though the position of a tanner was probably peculiarly low and socially degrading. We know too little of the feelings of those times, and of the particulars of Count Robert's relations with Harlette, to enable us to understand the exact nature of the feeling outraged by William's succession. But we know that it was violently and indignantly scornful among high and low in the more Teutonic and Norse portion of his dominions, and that nothing could have saved the child from destruction but very skilful management on the part of his guardians (backed, perhaps, by a recollection of the personal popularity of Robert), the discord and mutual jealousies among his cousins of the Ducal House and of the conflicting races of Normandy, and, perhaps, the general preference among the turbulent barons for a minority rather than the strong government of a prince of mature age. William, then, was exposed from the first to a storm of social obloquy, and deprived of the peculiar prestige and advantages of the ruling caste, within which he was nevertheless included, and to whose destiny of solitude he was at the same time subjected. He was, therefore, from the first thrown back on personal resources and the peculiarities of his own mind. The social excommunication against which he was always struggling placed him to some extent from the first in what we have endeavoured to explain as the peculiar position of a Founder, with the important difference, however, that instead of endeavouring to secure his introduction into the sovereign caste, he was striving to prevent his exclusion from it, and that consequently the basis of his pretensions was a presumptive *status*, not an acquired authority. His feelings must have been akin to those of an heir whose legitimate succession was imperilled, rather than those of an aspirant whose claims were disputed. The stain of his birth may have given him some greater perception of the life of common men than falls to the lot of purely legitimate princes, but as far as his *disposition* was affected by it, it would enhance rather than diminish the caste feeling within him. From the few facts preserved to us, he seems to have led from his cradle a life of hairbreadth escapes and constant anxiety. When his strong, skilful hand was first felt at the helm, and how he guided the course of the vessel, is really quite unknown. We find him first an almost helpless and hopeless boy, surrounded with enemies; and next, as a calm, self-assured ruler, crushing insurrection at home, and not only maintaining himself against foreign princes, but making himself respected and dreaded by them. At *Val-ès-Dunes* he used the House of Capet in crushing the insurgent Norse or Teutonic chieftains of the Cotentin and the old Saxon Shore about Bayeux; and then he beat back and humbled the French king by employing against him this once rebellious array. Men seemed to be compelled to do his will, apart from and even against their own interests. Nor was it over men of feeble hands and poor intellects that this ascendancy of William's was gained. He triumphed over fierce races, who to the last fretted under his rule, but who were drawn irresistibly in the wake of his successful career; and over strong, self-willed men, who were compelled to follow him because he made this the only path to their personal aggrandizement. He never identified his own personal interests with those of any man or any connection, but he compelled these to identify themselves with his objects. His attitude was the same in this respect both in State and Church. The Church served him well in some of his greatest needs, and it was always a powerful political instrument in his hands. He rewarded it richly, he endeavoured to raise its character, and aggrandized it, by making its machinery more effective for great ends. But even Hildebrand did not dare to more than faintly urge on this generous son of the Church ecclesiastical pretensions which would have inverted their relative positions, and made the Pope the patron instead of the patronized. He held his dominions from God, and by his own sword, was the sharp retort of William, and the great ruler of the Church, before whom the rest of Catholic Europe had been made to bow in implicit deference, patiently acquiesced in this curt refusal. William sought in all directions for wise counsellors and able agents of his policy, but he never allowed any one to make himself necessary to his services or an irremovable support to his throne. The most dangerous competitor against whom he was ever pitted was perhaps the strong-hearted and crafty son of Godwine, yet the battle of Hastings was but the culmination of a series of intellectual defeats which he had inflicted on that greatest of the Saxons. William's claims on the English Crown were of the most worthless character, and his partizans in England of the most insignificant value in point of numbers and influence. Harold was little, if at all, inferior to the Norman as a soldier; he had a strong hold on the affections of a considerable portion of the English nation, and he was certainly preferred by the great majority in the island to the Norman invader. Yet William had routed him thoroughly in the moral opinion of Europe before he vanquished him on the battle-field, and the paralysis of the Anglo-Saxon energies which opened up the conquest of England to William was due far more to the skilful manipulation by the Norman of the preliminaries of the contest, than to any distraction of forces caused by a double invasion in the north and south, or even any divisions of race. Though there was scarcely ever a Sovereign whose actions were more strictly *personal* in their character than William's, there was no one who managed more completely to give them an aspect of legal and social authority. His most violent acts of personal revenge and ruthless fury never seem to have struck his contemporaries in the same light as did the atrocities of the men among whom he lived. Either there was a purpose evident to them and not to us which relieved their revolting features, or the man himself had become to them an institution rather than an individual, and they accepted his acts as a necessity of his and their existence, rather than as an expression of personal motives on his part. The necessities of his early career had made him an assertor of order, and the isolation of his own interests had made him, as respects the mutual relations of other men, a comparatively impartial administrator. His long-enduring patience (engendered also by his early necessities), and yet his uncompromising fierceness in enforcing his ultimate decisions, had something of the slowness and sureness of Fate, and impressed even the sufferers with only an uncertain sense of oppression. He was eminently a Founder, for he really laid the foundation and shaped the general outline of the subsequent social and political life of England; but he possessed the peculiarity of great founders of never making himself in outward profession the ultimate source of these institutions. They professed to be little more than adaptations of earlier codes to the wants and necessities of the existing age. Thus he secured an indefinite amount of traditional authority for what would otherwise have been criticized with all the keenness attaching to personal responsibility. Though everybody and everything felt the impress of his personal action and will, he never appeared but as the promulgator of the legislation of Alfred and Edward the Confessor. While he never allowed anything of anybody to interfere with his personal will or to dispute his personal position, he was entirely free from the poor vanity of weaker self-willed men, of parading their *personal* pretensions and abilities.

Perhaps, even with our imperfect knowledge, some mitigating or explanatory points may be discerned in the worst actions of the Conqueror, which may redeem them from the charge of blind fury or deliberate malignity. Whatever may have been the amount of injustice inflicted by him on individuals—and it would be going very far indeed to assert his justice or wisdom in these instances, it is a fact that not one of those whose cases have met with most commiseration and excited most indignation against him can come forward with a clean and unblemished reputation. There is always a considerable possibility if not of probability that they were in the wrong also in the cause for which they suffered. This may have been William's good fortune or his policy, but it must have made all the difference in the estimate formed by contemporaries of the justice or injustice of his conduct. Whatever our patriotic sympathies and our hatred of oppression, it is not easy to pin one's faith on the probity of such men as Waltheof, the chiefs of the house of Leofric, or the great Norman barons who experienced the vengeance or justice of William. Men talked suspiciously of the death of Conan of Brittany, but modern criticism has thrown great doubt on the imputation that he was poisoned by the Norman prince. The atrocious cruelties on the inhabitants of Alençon are quite indefensible, but were not exceptional cruelties in those days, and had a strong provocation and probably a political motive. The desolation of the Northern Counties of England was a great crime, but it was also a political act of defence against Scandinavia and Scotland, and may imply much less of conscious malignity and have proceeded from less cruelty of *disposition* than we should at first conceive. The Northumbrians, rude and wild in their acts as they were, had a vivid and deep-rooted attachment to a former state of things,—an attachment unto death to a traditionary system quite apart from that into which the Conqueror was reorganizing England; and the Northumbrians, though far nobler in themselves than many other of the opponents whom he encountered, were destroyed by him because they were quite incompatible with his ascendancy in England.

There are personal relations which, however modified by the peculiar position of kings, still even in their case give us a greater insight into the man than anything else possibly can. A marriage, indeed, may be a merely conventional form, and the relations between husband and wife may differ little from the other ceremonial apparatus of royalty, but even a king's relations with his children must always give us some insight into his natural disposition. If no one is a hero to his own valet, few, if any, can be altogether mere impersonations of law and will to their own children. The province of the legislator stops here,—the arm of the administrator is arrested, and something of the individual feelings, though often but little of the intellectual sagacity, of the man is here made apparent. But we do not care about a display of intellect here, when that is so strongly marked in other relations. In an age of gross dissoluteness, it is now understood that William stands unimpugned in the point of conjugal fidelity. It is also held to be established by evidence that he was not only fortunate in, but happy with, his wife, Matilda of Flanders. Of those sons who alone played any public part, it is known that Robert, the eldest, was least the favourite his father, and that the affections of the latter were concentrated on William and Henry. Unlike many strong fathers, he did not then prefer the weaker nature in his sons. But neither can it be said that he was substantially unjust to that weaker son. Young Robert, indeed, rose in rebellion again and again, on the specious plea that the *government* of Normandy was kept out of his hands, after it had been, implicity at least, promised to him. But no one will blame William's conduct in this respect who sees how the character of the vain, frivolous prince developed itself; and the repeated forgiveness which he extended to him had much of the contemptuous pity and forbearance of his treatment of Edgar, the Anglo-Saxon Etheling, and contrasts with his firmness on the main point in which the interest of the State was concerned.

To conclude, the reserve and suspicion of others fostered in William by his early trials led him to keep his thoughts, and plans, and reasons for his actions within his own breast; and as he made no confidants, and explained himself to no one, it is not surprising that his motives were frequently misconstrued, even where there was a latent feeling that his administration was not fundamentally unjust. This makes it almost impossible to harmonize what contemporary critics assert against him and what they admit in his favour, and the praise and the blame seem alike arbitrary. Yet, perhaps, with all this inconsistency, and want of comprehensiveness in grasp, there has never been a more impressive character drawn of a Conqueror by one of the conquered than that by the contemporary Anglo-Saxon chronicler of William the Bastard; and modern philosophy, though it may attempt to solve some of the psychological riddles which it presents, can add nothing to the reality of its life-like touches. "If any one desires to know what kind of man he was," says the chronicler, "or what worship he had, or of how many lands he was lord, then we will write of him so as we understood him, who have looked on him, and at another time sojourned in his Court. The King William about whom we speak was a very wise man, and very powerful, more dignified and strong than any of his predecessors were. He was mild to the good men who loved God; and over all measure severe to the men who gainsayed his will. On the same stead on which God granted him that he might subdue England, he raised a noble monastery, and there placed monks, and well endowed it. In his days was the noble monastery at Canterbury built, and also very many others over all England. The land was also plentifully supplied with monks, and they lived their lives after the rule of St. Benedict. And in his day Christianity was such that every man who could followed what belonged to his condition. He was also very dignified, thrice every year he bare his crown as oft as he was in England. At Easter he bare it in Winchester; at Pentecost in Westminster; at midwinter in Gloucester. And there were with him all the great men over all England, archbishops and suffragan bishops, abbots and earls, thanes and knights. So was he also a very rigid and cruel man, so that no one durst do anything against his will. He had earls in his bonds, who had acted against his will; bishops he cast from their bishoprics, and abbots from their abbies, and thanes into prison, and at last he spared not his own brother, named Odo. . . . . Among other things, is not to be forgotten the good peace that he made in this land; so that a man who in himself was aught might go over his realm with his bosom full of gold unhurt. Nor dust any man slay another man, had he done ever so great evil to the other. He reigned over England, and by his sagacity so thoroughly surveyed it, that there was not a hide of land within England that he knew not who had it, and what it was worth, and afterwards set it in his writ. . . . . Certainly in his time men had great hardship and very many injuries. Castles he caused to be made, and poor men to be greatly oppressed. The King was very rigid, and took from his subjects many a mark of gold, and more hundred pounds of silver, which he took by right and with great unright from his people, for little need. He had fallen into covetousness, and altogether loved greediness. He planted a great preserve for deer, and he laid down laws therewith, that whosoever should slay hart or hind should be blinded. He forbade the harts and also the boars to be killed. As greatly did he love the tall deer as if he were their father. He also ordained concerning the hares that they should go free. His great men bewailed it, and the poor men murmured thereat; but he was so obdurate that he recked not of the hatred of them all; but they must closely follow the King's will, if they would live or have land or property, or even his peace. Alas! that any man should be so proud, and raise himself up, and account himself above all men! May the Almighty God show mercy to his soul, and grant him forgiveness of his sins! These things we have written concerning him, both good and evil, that good men may imitate their goodness, and wholly flee from the evil, and go in the way that leads us to the kingdom of heaven."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF BLUNDERS.

(*Saturday Review*, June 18.)

We heard it said the other day that it needed a man of some intelligence to make a blunder. We suspect that there is some truth in this, and, if it be so, it is at any rate a consolatory truth. When so many blunders are afloat in the world, it would be something to be able to think that every blunder is really a sign of intelligence, that the man who makes a blunder is, by the mere fact of his blundering, shown to have more wit than the man who has not wit enough to make a blunder. It is, we think in Ollendorff's German Exercise Book that we met with a man "who had never in all his life been either right or wrong." Such a man, we are sure, was the type of a not small class of men, and of a class of men who are decidedly prudent and commonly successful. Extremes are dangerous, and to be either right or wrong is to be in an extreme. To be either right or wrong calls for a certain putting forth of energy, and the needless putting forth of energy is always to be discouraged. Then again the man who is either right or wrong commits himself to something on one side or the other, and a wise man will before all things avoid committing himself to anything. To be wrong then, no less than to be right, calls for a certain amount of vigour and a certain amount of daring. In either case a risk is run; in either case a cold prudence is sacrificed to the higher and more chivalrous parts of our nature. On the whole then it may perhaps be said that, if to be right is the best thing of all, to be wrong has strong claims to be called the second-best.

And if we look philosophically into the nature of a blunder, we shall see that it certainly requires some wit to produce one. A blunderer is one who goes wrong; but to go wrong implies that he is going. He is thereby at once distinguished from the man who does not go at all but who stands stock still. A blunder is not simple ignorance; it implies knowledge; it implies no doubt partial and misapplied knowledge; but still it does imply knowledge. It implies a certain amount of thought, of reflection and comparison, only of reflection and comparison which have had the bad luck to be turned to a wrong end. There is often great ingenuity displayed in a blunder. A blunder is often the result of a certain quickness of perception; a quickness of perception no doubt which needs to be reined in, a quickness of perception which sees part of a thing so fast that it fails to see the whole thing and its relations to other things, but still quickness of perception as opposed to slowness and dulness. A real blunder, a genuine good blunder, such as dwells in the mind and on which the mind falls back as a source of lasting enjoyment, always implies a certain measure of ingenuity. The pleasure afforded by the blunder is largely produced by tracing out the connexion of ideas in the mind of the blunderer; and this connexion is often very subtle and ingenious. The blunderer knows several things and connects them together; but either he fails to know some other thing which is needful for perfect knowledge, or else he connects the things which he does know in some way which is doubtless very plausible, but which unluckily is not right. We have seen it somewhere said that the difference of a blunder from pure ignorance is that the blunderer knows so much that he ought to know more. The blunderer therefore is always blameworthy, while the purely ignorant person is not necessarily blameworthy. It is perhaps no part of his business to gain the particular kind of knowledge in question, or he may have had no means of gaining it if he wished. But the blunderer clearly has had the opportunity of learning the particular subject, and he has made it part of his business to learn it. To make the blunder requires some knowledge, but the knowledge which is needful to make the blunder ought really to have kept him from making the blunder. Pure ignorance then is neither necessarily blameworthy nor necessarily amusing; while a blunder is in its own nature both amusing and blameworthy.

This is ingenious and partly true, but we doubt whether it quite goes to the root of the matter. The blameworthiness of a blunder seems, as in most other cases of virtue and vice, to consist not in the act itself but in its circumstances; it depends on questions of time, place, person, and so forth. To be wholly ignorant of a thing is confessedly not always matter of blame; it is hard therefore to say that that imperfect state of knowledge in which men make blunders is in itself matter of blame. In many cases it is simply part of the unavoidable imperfection of human things; it is nothing worse than the state of imperfect knowledge through which a man must pass in order to reach to perfect knowledge. Many a blunder, if simply turned into a question, and put as a question from a learner to a teacher, instead of being blameworthy, would be decidedly praiseworthy. The learner is thinking, honestly thinking, of his work, and some inference, some analogy, suggests itself to him as plausible, but he does not feel certain whether it is right. He asks his teacher, and he is told that it is wrong. There is nothing here but what is creditable to the learner. But that same inference or analogy, if put forth boldly as a theory or quietly assumed as indisputable, at once becomes a blunder. In a school-room or lecture-room it may pass, answers and construings made there do, as being tentative, share in some degree the nature of questions. We are sure that the boy who construed "Vere fabis satio," by "truly I am full of beans," was far from being the dullest boy in his form. But if an editor of the Georgics had put that translation in a note, or if the maker of a Latin Grammar had put it as the construing of an example, we should have charged him at once with a frightful and unpardonable blunder. And blunders are made every day in historical and other subjects, which are in themselves every wit as frightful and unpardonable, but which are not so easily appreciated by the general public. Why then are the makers of these blunders blameworthy? Mainly, we imagine, because they blunder in public. Washing one's dirty linen is a needful and praiseworthy business, only it had better not be done before the eyes of the world. So with blunders. The wisest and most learned men often make what may be called blunders; that is they make mistakes and confessions and wrong and hasty inferences. Only they correct them themselves or get them corrected by others, and do not give them to the world. This is the real difference. It is as when a certain devout poet published his "Thoughts," and malicious critics said that he might not be able to help having foolish thoughts, but he might help publishing them. So it is with blunders. The real ground of blameworthiness lies, not in the thinking, but in the publishing. Everybody makes mistakes, but it is not everybody who sounds a trumpet before him for people to come and see what great mistakes he can make. The confusion, the hasty inference, which is perfectly pardonable in the learner who is seeking knowledge becomes unpardonable in the teacher who professes to communicate knowledge. The man who blunders in public, in books or in lectures, has no excuse to plead. It is open to him to hold his peace, and, till he has learned enough to put him beyond the blundering stage, he ought to hold his peace. His real fault lies not so much in the blunder itself as in the state of mind of which the blunder is the sign. It is plain that he does not know himself, that he has utterly failed to take his own measure, that he has set himself up as a teacher while his proper place is still only that of a learner.

Still, even in this case, where blundering is utterly unpardonable, a blunder will often show great ingenuity. Take, for instance, a blunder which we pointed out some years back, a blunder which doubtless did not strike the world at large, but which to those who were capable of enjoying it was the very jewel of all blunders. We mean when Mr. Kingsley, as Professor at Cambridge, called Theodoric *Dietrich* throughout a whole volume. This was a blunder which no dull man could have made. A dull man would simply have copied whatever he found in the ordinary English books, and Mr. Kingsley certainly did not find Theodoric called Dietrich in the ordinary English books. It was because Mr. Kingsley was at once ingenious and only half informed that he was able to make a blunder so perfect in all its parts. It is not given to every man to be exactly at the point where alone such a blunder could be made. Absolute ignorance and complete knowledge would alike have made it impossible. Utter absence of thought and a really accurate habit of thought would alike have made it impossible. It is so easy to see what was working in Mr. Kingsley's mind. The Gothic King must have borne a Teutonic name; *Theodoric* looks very like Theodorus and Theodosius, and therefore is probably a Greek corruption; *Dietrich* is the form used in the Nibelungen Lied and by German writers generally; that therefore is doubtless the proper Teutonic form which I ought to use. That is to say, hasty inferences are drawn from facts which are in a sense true but are only partially understood. Though the name *Theodoric* is in its essential letters as purely Gothic as it can be, it is not unlikely that the particular spelling with an *e* and two *os* may be due to an attempt to give it a Greek look. And *Dietrich* is undoubtedly the genuine High-Dutch form. So Mr. Kingsley knew some facts and made some plausible inferences. But he did not know the facts or make the inferences which were really needed to keep him right. He did not know the fact that *Theodoric* or something very like it was the name actually in contemporary use. He did not know that a Goth *could* not bear his name in a High-Dutch form, and he did not know that, if a man was called *Dietrich* or something like it in High-Dutch, he could not help being called *Theodoric* or something like it in Gothic. The pecuniar beauty of this blunder consists in its arising from an earnest though utterly misguided striving after accuracy.

There is another kind of blunder, if blunder it can strictly be called, to which we have perhaps hitherto not done justice. It differs from the blunder proper in that the statement is perfectly true, yet it is made in such a way as to show more ignorance than if it were false. What the writer says may in itself be liable to no objection, only he shows in his way of saying it that he has only just learned something which other people have known for ages, that he is trumpeting forth as a new discovery something which to others might seem too obvious to be said at all. If any one will take the trouble to look through the Table Talk of the *Guardian*, he will find examples of this kind weekly. But the performer in the *Guardian* is a poor hand compared with one who appeared a week or two ago in the *Illustrated London News*, and who is really as good in his own line as Mr. Kingsley is in his. Some one, it seems, had been suggesting that "if an Albert Edward were to ascend the throne of England, he should drop the Albert, on the ground that *white* is an unlucky colour for the English Royal family." The connexion between the name *Albert* and *white* is not very clear at first sight, but after a little scratching of the head we perceive that there are people who fancy that *Albert* is derived from *albus*. This alone is a fact worth knowing; and the comment is even more curious:—

Is it certain, if one felt inclined to be superstitious, that "Albert" is connected with any word meaning "white"? "Albrecht' is the German form; and it would be well to compare' the words "Hubert," "Robert," "Herbert," and "Gilbert," to see whether "bert" and not "ert" be not the etymological termination in all such names.

It would be well to see whether Queen Anne is not dead and whether Cæsar did not win the battle of Pharsalia. The light that is flashing on the mind of the *Illustrated London News* seem to be all genuine light, only it is a little late a-coming. Up to this moment the *Illustrated London News* believed that the ending of Robert and Gilbert was *ert*. It is unkind not to tell us what language *ert* was thought to belong to and what it was thought to mean. But now the *Illustrated London News* knows that the true ending is *bert*. *Macte novâ virtute.* Some day the *Illustrated London News* will give us an essay on all the shining ones of our land from "Beorht Ealddorman," who was so unluckily murdered in Northumberland about eleven hundred years back, down to the present member for Birmingham and President of the Board of Trade.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

(From the *Athenæum*.)

"Lothair," it seems, will have to undergo the fate of other names that are often on people's lips. It has been registered as the name of a new perfume by an Irish firm.

We are glad to hear that the third volume of the late Prof. Conington's "Virgil" will appear in the autumn. Two-thirds of the volume were printed before Prof. Connington died, and he left the rest nearly finished. Mr. Nettleship is superintending the passage of the volume through the press.

A portion of the M.S. of "Oliver Twist," which originally appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany*, is still in Mr. Bentley's possession. The British Museum might fittingly place it by the side of the M.S. of Sterne's "Sentimental Journey."

We understand that the question as to who shall be President of the British Association on the expiration of Prof. Huxley's year of office in 1871 proves to be much more difficult of solution than was anticipated. Sir William Thomson was talked of but he has, we believe, declined to allow himself to be put in nomination, and so has Dr. Tyndall, to whom an offer was made of the peripatetic dignity. These two gentlemen have enough and more than enough of legitimate work to do to justify their refusal. The University of Glasgow has claims on the one, and the Royal Institution on the other, which ought not to be set aside, and are far beyond those of the British Association. Great Britain could not now do without the British Association—a body which may be said to have done its work—but is not yet prepared to give up expecting great things and a high quality of work from the successor of Davy and of Faraday.

On the withdrawal of *Mary Warner* from the boards of the Olympic, a new drama, founded on the romantic poem of "Undine," and written in verse by Mr. Robert Reece, will be produced.

THE MIGRATION OF FABLES.

At the Royal Institution, on June 3, Professor Max Müller delivered a lecture on the "Migration of Fables;" tracing the history of some familiar examples of this class of literature, until their source was lost in the mists of Indian antiquity. He commenced his discourse with the familiar adage, "Count not your chickens before they are hatched," and expressed his belief that most hearers, if asked for its origin, would, without hesitation, refer it to Lafontaine, and to his milkmaid, Perrette. But about the year 550 of the Christian era, it was told to Khosru Nushirvan, King of Persia, that there existed in India books of great worth and wisdom, capable of instructing mankind in matters important to their welfare. The King desired that his own subjects should share in the benefits to be obtained from these books, and he instructed his Vizier to employ a proper person to obtain and translate them. The Royal physician, Barzûyeh, was selected for the work, and succeeded in accomplishing it. Barzûyeh refused all reward beyond a dress of honour, but stipulated that a notice of his own life and opinions, probably written by himself, should be appended to the work. Of this notice Professor Max Müller said that it was a Religio Medici of the sixth century, and that it exhibited the thoughts of a man who turned away from formalities in search of truth, and who, like many such seekers before and since, found his best refuge from the uncertainties of life in his endeavours to alleviate the suffering of his fellow men. Among the Indian writings thus translated was a collection of fables known as the *Panka Tantra*, or five books; and they were rendered into Pehlevi, the ancient language of Persia. The original version by Barzûyeh is lost, but between the years 754 and 775 it was translated from Pehlevi into Arabic by Abdallah iba Almokaffa, who held high office at the Court of Almansur, Khalif of Bagdad, the contemporary of Justinian. This second rendering of the *Panka Tantra* has been preserved, and an edition of it was published by de Sacy in 1816. It contains among other fables the story of a Brahmin, who collected rice by begging, and put the surplus into a pot, which he suspended over his couch. It occurred to him that there might be a famine, in which case he would sell his rice for a hundred rupees, and would buy two goats. The goats would multiply and become a herd, and he would sell them and buy cows. The cows would calve, and increase in value, and he would then buy buffaloes and cultivate land.—With the produce he would buy mares, and would sell their foals for gold, with which he would buy a fine house. Then a Brahmin would bring him his daughter in marriage, with a rich dowry, and they would have a son, who should be called Somo Sala, and should run to sit upon his father's knee. The child should so run when his father was sitting reading, and would be in danger of being kicked by one of the mares. The father would call out to his wife, "Take the baby! Take the baby!" but she, intent on household cares, would neglect the call. Then her enraged husband would spring up and give her a violent kick, and the Brahmin kicked out so vigorously that he kicked his pot and broke it, and the rice ran out and made him white all over, so that people said of those who formed foolish plans that they should be made white, like the father of Somo Sala. The Professor then began to trace this fable in its course towards modern times, and gave an account of some of the modifications that it had undergone. In one of these the dreamer was a holy man who had collected butter and honey, and the immediate cause of the final catastrophe, the breakage of the jar, so that the butter and honey ran down upon his beard, was the flourish given to his stick as an expression of his determination to chastise the son who was to crown his prosperity, if that son proved a negligent or backward student, and failed to profit by the masters that would be obtained for him. The version of Abdallah iba Almokaffa was itself translated into Greek by Symon Seth, and from his Greeek into Italian and Latin. It was also translated, directly or indirectly, into Hebrew, Latin, German, Spanish, French, and English, but the version from which Lafontaine appears to have taken some of his stories came through two successive Persian translations, of which the second, a modernized one, was long a Haileybury text book, and which appeared in French as the fables of the Indian sage Pilpay. Lafontane did not obtain Perrette from this source, as the original fable was not included in the collection, and Professor Max Müller briefly traced the translations of the story of the Castle Builder, and showed when the milkmaid was introduced as the heroine. Leaving this part of the subject, and after some remarks on the vitality and the widely spread influence of Easten, fable, the Professor spoke of one Sergius, a Christian, who held a position of trust under Almansur, and whose son, under the name of Johannes Damascenus, became a famous theologian and controversial writer. Among other works, he wrote a treatise on Christian morals, in the form of a kind of religious novel, the history of Balaam and Josaphat. The latter was a young Prince, of whom it had been predicted that he would embrace Christianity, and become a devotee. His father endeavoured to seclude him from all knowledge of human misery or evil, and to attach him entirely to the pursuit of pleasure. But at length the young Prince took three drives, and saw old age, sickness, and death. He became a hermit, and had been accepted as an actual person by both the Eastern and Western Churches, and was canonized by both. In the Greek Church the festival of St. Josaphat is celebrated on the 16th of August; in the Church of Rome on the 27th of November. But the Professor pointed out how certainly the son of a great officer at the Court of Almansur would be acquainted with the Indian literature that Abdullah iba Almokaffa had translated from Pehlevi into Arabic; and then went on to show that the history of Josaphat was simply the history of Buddha, as given in the sacred books of the Buddhist religion. He said it was strange, indeed, if the founder of Buddhism, a religion that had endured for 2,400 years, that even now numbered 455,000,000 adherents, and that taught a morality second only to that of Christianity, had received the highest honour that the Church of Rome could bestow; and added that no member of that Church who read the life of Buddha need feel ashamed that this heathen saint had been added to the calendar.

The lecture was attended by a numerous audience, among whom was the Dean of Westminster, and the Professor was very warmly applauded, both during the delivery of his discourse and at its close.

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IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

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THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
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Medical Referee.

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SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

PROFITS.—The Entire Profits divided amongst the holders of participating Policies.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, in extinguishing the Premiums at a given date; and afterwards in making the Policy payable during the Lifetime of the Assured; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional Premium.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—By recent arrangements, persons whose Policies have acquired a Surrender Value, will be entitled to a Free Policy, with participation in future profits.

CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to be specially convened for the occasion.

DETAILED PROSPECTUSES, and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or at this Agency.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS

Required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Civilians.		Military and Naval.	
	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
25	Rs. 33	Rs. 36	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
35	41	45	45	50
45	51	57	55	61
55	67	75	70	78

N.B.—Assurances on the Lives of Native Gentlemen effected on favourable terms.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Bombay Agent.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of Savory & Moore, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastiles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Saturday the 16th instant, Messrs Bennett and Company will sell by public auction at their rooms; a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madopallums, jacconets, &c.

4 Bales grey shirtings 8½ lbs
4 do do T cloths 7 lbs
2 do do Jacconets
50 dozen superior claret, pints and quarts on account and at the risk of Rustomjee Dadabhoy
2 casks lime juice

at 1 P M

1 double seated brougham
1 palanquin shape shigram

also at 3 P M

At the Fort Police, by order of the senior magistrate of police.
7 bales of cotton washed ashore from the late ship Aurora

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Musjid Bunder, Cross Road, without the Fort.

Messrs. Bennett and Co. will submit to public auction, this day Friday, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee:—all that piece or parcel of fazendary ground of the Church of N. S. de Esperance with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, situate, lying and being at Musjid Bunder, Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and now or lately bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east thereof by the house of Amoo Meetanee, on or towards the west side thereof by the house of Memon Joonus Noor Mahomed, on or towards the north side thereof by the sweeper's passage, common to and used with the premises, and on or towards the south by the said Musjid Bunder, Cross Road, and which said ground contains by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-two square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, be the same little more or less and is entered in the Books of the Fazendar under No. 10, and which said house and premises are entered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and have been for many years past occupied by Thucker Jadowjee Nanjee and his tenants and are known as the property of the said Thucker Jadowjee Nanjee. The conditions of sale and all further particulars and information may be obtained on application to Messrs Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Solicitors, at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On Wednesday next, the 20th instant, Messrs Bennett & Co are instructed to sell by public auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the property of Major T. S. Warden. Full particulars will be given hereafter. No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 15th July 1870. BENNETT & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Jewellery, In Re Goculdass Liladhur, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 20th day of July, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, at their sale room, No. 25, Apollo Street, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account and risk of the abovenamed Insolvent, a stock of very valuable Jewellery consisting of diamond emerald and ruby rings, pearl bangles, malla or necklace of 5 string, nose rings, choddy, bazoobunds, wack, mungoota with beads, kurra kakanee, gold chain, torah, googree, kuddah bazoobund, madura with chain, jowmull holaree bangles with emerald, toolseepally with pearl, ear-rings with rubby curran, jooka and a variety of other ornaments.

The property will be on view from Saturday the 16th July 1870, at the office of the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay. For further particulars apply at the office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at COLABA.

On Thursday, the 21st day of July 1870, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account and risk of Goculdass Liladhur an Insolvent, his right, title and interest of 3/4 share in the following landed property.

LOT No. 1.—All that one compartment or division of ground No. 26 with the godown or warehouse built thereon, situated on the Island of Colaba, containing by estimation 100 feet in length, and 30 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the south-east by the compartment belonging to Mr. Ruttonjee Framjee No. 25, towards the south-west by the Colaba Company's New Road, on or towards the north-east by the ground of Cursetjee Cowasjee Esq., on or towards the north-west by the compartments of ground belonging to Framjee Nusserwanjee Esq., Nos. 27 and 28.

Also,—The whole of his right, title and interest in the following landed property.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated at Small Colaba, in the oart called Moon registered under No. 415 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue admeasuring in length from west to east 38 feet 10 inches on the southern side, also on the northern side and in breadth from north to south 51 feet on the eastern side and 51-4-12th feet on the western side and bounded on the east by the public passage, on or towards the west by the public road, towards the north by the house of Mr. Thomas Ginger, on or towards the south by the house of Mr. Frederick Sidney Boulton, together with the dwelling-house erected thereon.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of SHIGRAM, BUGGY and HORSE.

To-morrow Saturday, the 16th day of July 1870, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, at their sale room, No. 25, Apollo Street, by order of the Official Assignee and on account and risk of the following Insolvents,

In Re Damjee Hunsraz.

1 red horse

In Re Megjee Mooljee.

1 shigram, a buggy, and white horse.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th July 1870.

Holloway's Pills.—The sudden changes, frequent fogs, and pervading dampness sorely impede the vital functions and conduce to ill health. The remedy for these disasters lies in some purifying medicine, like these Pills, which is competent to grapple with the mischief at its source, and stamp it out without fretting the nerves or weakening the system. Holloway's Pills extract from the blood all noxious matters, regulate the action of every disordered organ, stimulate the liver and kidneys, and relax the bowels. In curing chest complaints these Pills are remarkably effective, especially when aided by friction of the Ointment on its walls: this double treatment which ensures a certain, steady, and beneficent progress, and sound health will soon be re-established.

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